

# THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 459.  
[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

PRICE 3d.  
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIFE AND LITERARY RELICS OF DR. APPLETON, by the REV. MARK PATTISON . . . . .	127
KEATING'S HISTORY OF IRELAND, by DAVID FITZGERALD . . . . .	128
BLACK'S PROSELYTES OF ISRAEL, by S. LANE-POOLE . . . . .	128
CUNDALL'S BOOK-BINDINGS, by T. H. WARD . . . . .	130
AZCARATE'S HISTORY OF THE LAW OF PROPERTY, by the REV. W. WEBSTER . . . . .	130
NEW NOVELS, by the REV. E. PURCELL . . . . .	131
CURRENT LITERATURE . . . . .	132
ORIGINAL VERSE: "TO JENNY," FROM THE FRENCH OF VICTOR HUGO, by Miss E. H. HICKEY . . . . .	133
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	133
MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS . . . . .	135
OBITUARY . . . . .	135
WILL OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, OF ST. SEPULCHRE'S, LONDON, A.D. 1413, by F. J. FURNIVALL . . . . .	136
THE CODEX ZACYNTHIUS, by the REV. NICHOLAS POCOCK . . . . .	136
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Chinese Translations of Sanskrit Texts, by Prof. Max Müller; Ben Jonson's Copy of "Priscian," by the Rev. C. J. Robinson; Carlyle and Goethe, by C. H. MONRO . . . . .	137-8
APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK . . . . .	138
DR. KOSCHWITZ'S VOYAGE DE CHARLEMAGNE, by the LATE HENRY NICOL . . . . .	139
OBITUARY . . . . .	140
CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE . . . . .	140
NOTES OF TRAVEL . . . . .	140
SCIENCE NOTES . . . . .	141
PHILOLOGY NOTES . . . . .	141
MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES . . . . .	141
MR. WHISTLER'S PASTELS, by FREDK. WEDMORE . . . . .	142
MESSRS. AGNEW'S EXHIBITION, by COSMO MONKHOUSE . . . . .	142
NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY . . . . .	142
MR. BOOTH IN LEAR . . . . .	143
STAGE NOTES . . . . .	144
RECENT CONCERTS, &c., by J. S. SHEDLOCK . . . . .	144

**EPPING FOREST.**—In the centre of the land lately thrown open to the public, a well-established SCHOOL offers a comfortable HOME and sound TRAINING. Good Playground and Cricket-field. Cows kept. Pupils pass the College of Preceptors, Cambridge Local, and London Matriculation.—G. F. H. SKES, B.A., Forest House, Woodford.

**BOYS PREPARED for the ENTRANCE** and SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS at RUGBY and the other Public Schools.—For Terms, &c., apply to R. F. E. BUSH, Esq., Hillmorton-road, Rugby.

**ABINGDON SCHOOL, Berks.**—The new buildings give further accommodation. BOYS are prepared in modern subjects as well as for the Universities, where the School has valuable Scholarships. TWO ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS are now open to Boys entering in January. A Scholar's total expenses average £35 per annum.—Apply to Rev. E. SUMMERS, Head Master.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS. — WARBERRY** HOUSE, Bishopdown Park.—PREPARATION for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS and UNIVERSITIES, under the Rev. T. R. R. STEBBING, M.A., sometime Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford, First and Second Class Classics, First Class in Law and Modern History. Fees from 150 to 200 Guineas.

**STUDIO, with Ante-Rooms, &c., in Pem-**bridge-place, Bayswater.—Specially built for the purpose. lofty and well lighted. £50 per annum.—Apply to E. & F. SWAIN, 52, High-street, Notting-hill, W. (7,375.)

**GREAT DISCOVERY of GOLD and COPPER.**—A few Select INVESTORS may JOIN a New COMPANY, Limited, AT PAR, and realise a HIGH PREMIUM, combined with 25 per cent. Guaranteed Dividend.—Apply immediately to Mr. PAUL, 8, Warwick-place, Leeds, Yorkshire.

**A GENTLEMAN of Literary pursuits,** willing to undertake an Active Share in a Work already started, may Invest £1,000 on favourable terms.—Full particulars from ROBINSON & WALTON, Auctioneers, &c., Foultry Chambers, 11, Foultry, London, E.C.

**SECRETARY. — A GENTLEMAN** Desires an Appointment as SECRETARY, Travelling preferred, as it is wished to undertake Lecturing with ordinary duties; or as Lecturer only to a Society.—Address, E. X., care of Mr. Digby, 126, Aldersgate-street, London.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT** BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

REGINALD STUART POOLE, Esq., will THIS DAY (SATURDAY), FEBRUARY 19, at 3 o'clock, begin a COURSE of FOUR LECTURES on "ANCIENT EGYPT in its COMPARATIVE RELATIONS." Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea; to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

**ROYAL SOCIETY of LITERATURE.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, at 8 P.M.  
Mr. W. A. BARRETT will read a PAPER entitled, "THE FATHERS of the ENGLISH CHURCH MUSIC."  
W. S. W. VAUX, Sec. R.S.L.

**ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.**

The EXHIBITION of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS, and by Deceased Masters of the British School, including a Collection of Drawings by John Flaxman, R.A., is NOW OPEN DAILY, from 9 till 7. One Shilling. Catalogues Sixpence, or bound in cloth, with pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

N.B.—The Exhibition is lighted at dusk.

**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** of ENGLAND.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the SOCIETY'S PRIZES and CERTIFICATES, including the Life Membership of the Society, will take place in the week commencing TUESDAY, MAY 10TH, 1881. Copies of the Form of Entry, which is required to be sent in by April 1, 1881, may be had on application to H. M. JENKINS, Secretary, 12, Hanover-square, London, W.

**MILLAIS EXHIBITION. — A LOAN**

COLLECTION of the WORKS of MR. J. E. MILLAIS, R.A., will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, the 21st INST., at the FINE ART SOCIETY'S, 148, NEW BOND STREET. The Contributions include: Autumn Leaves—Boydell of Raleigh—Carpenter's Shop—Cherry Ripe—Child October—Ferdinand and Ariel—The Gambler's Wife—Lorenzo and Isabella—The Minuet—North-West Passage—Order of Release—Princes in the Tower—Vale of Rest—Yeomen of the Guard—and a new Picture, The Princess Elizabeth indicating an Account of her Last Interview with her Father, Charles I.

## MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO'S LIST.

NEW NOVEL, BY HENRY JAMES, JUN.

**WASHINGTON SQUARE: the Pension Beaurepas: a Bundle** of Letters. 2 vols., crown 8vo, 21s.

"The very clever sketches . . . are, on the whole, even more marvellously clever. . . . There is no doubt that it is genius of the most marked order—genius for painting character."—*Spectator*.

"Mr. James has contrived, as he usually does, to throw a new charm over the old story. . . . Mr. James's style is as pleasant as ever."—*Athenaeum*.

NEW NOVEL.

**LOUKIS LARAS; or, the Reminiscences of a Chiote**

Merchant during the Greek War of Independence. From the Greek of D. BIKELAS. Translated, with Introduction on the Rise and Development of Modern Greek Literature, by J. GENNAIDIUS, late Chargé d'Affaires at the Greek Legation in London. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

Eighteenth Annual Publication, Revised after Official Returns.

**THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK: Statistical and**

Historical Annual of the States of the Civilised World, for the Year 1881. By FREDERICK MARTIN. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

"All the information that could possibly be desired by politicians, merchants, and public speakers and writers relative to the condition and government, the Church and education, the revenue and expenditure, the army and navy, the area and population, the commerce and industry, of every civilised country in the world is to be found readily accessible within the small limits of this admirable Year Book."—*Standard*.

**SYNOPTICON: a Harmony of the Synoptic Gospels,**

exhibiting the matter common to the Three Evangelists by varieties of colour and type. By W. G. RUSHBROOKE, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Folio, 21s.

"Should be indispensable for the critical study of the Synoptic Gospels."

DR. SANDAY, in the *Academy*.

**THE ABBOTTS FARM; or, Practice with Science.**

By HENRY TANNER, M.R.A.C., F.C.S., Author of "First Principles of Agriculture." Extra fcap., 3s. 6d.

"Professor Tanner's little book may be read with considerable profit."

*Saturday Review*.

**CATHERINE and CRAUFURD TAIT, Wife and Son**

of ARCHBISHOP CAMPBELL, Archbishop of Canterbury: a Memoir. Edited, at the request of the Archbishop, by the Rev. W. BENHAM, B.D. With Two Portraits. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

[Immediately.]

**THE MAKERS of FLORENCE: Dante, Giotto,**

Savonarola, and their City. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. With Illustrations by Professor Delamotte. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d. [Immediately.]

**THROUGH the RANKS to a COMMISSION.**

Crown 8vo. [Immediately.]

As this book bears no writer's name, the publishers feel bound to state that they have seen documents and letters from well-known persons which are more than enough to guarantee the genuineness of the narrative.

**ARISTOTLE.—The Metaphysics, Book I. Translated**

into English Prose, with marginal Analysis, and Summary of each Chapter. By A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE. Demy 8vo, 5s.

**A SHORT MANUAL of the HISTORY of INDIA,**

with an ACCOUNT of INDIA AS IT IS. The Soil, Climate, and Productions—the People: their Races, Religions, Public Works, and Industries—the Civil Services and System of Administration. By ROPER LETHBRIDGE, M.A., C.I.E., Press Commissioner with the Government of India, late Scholar of Exeter College, &c. With Maps. Crown 8vo, 5s.

MACMILLAN'S ELEMENTARY CLASSICS.—NEW VOLUME.

**CAESAR.—Scenes from the Fifth and Sixth Books of**

the Gallic War. Edited, with Notes, &c., by C. COLBECK, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Assistant-Master at Harrow. 18mo, 1s. 6d.

**FIRST LESSONS in GREEK: adapted to Goodwin's**

Greek Grammar, and designed as an Introduction to the Anabasis of Xenophon. By JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, Ph.D., Assistant-Professor of Greek in Harvard University. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

"It is our own fault if, at the time we arrive at the end, our scholarship is not both sound and varied. . . . We should very much like to see this valuable book tried in one or two of our best schools."—*Examiner*.

LONDON: MACMILLAN & CO.

**RICHARD COSWAY'S WORKS.**

Messrs. P. & D. COLNAGHI & CO. propose to publish a small series of ETCHINGS by M. C. WALTNEI, of the finest Miniatures by COSWAY. A specimen Plate, now completed, can be seen at 14, Pall Mall East.

**ROBERT BLAKE'S ETCHING, "THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMS."**—Messrs. P. & D. COLNAGHI & CO. having purchased this Plate, which is in fine condition, purpose printing a limited number of impressions on Japan paper.—13 and 14, Pall Mall East.

**MR. WHISTLER'S VENICE PASTELS.**  
—A Series of Fifty PASTEL DRAWINGS by MR. WHISTLER are NOW on VIEW at the FINE ART SOCIETY'S, 148, NEW BOND STREET. Admission on presentation of address card.

**THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY,**  
531, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.  
(Twenty doors west of Mudie's Library.)

The AUTOTYPE COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Autotype and Sawyer's Collotype Processes. Employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, Palaeographical, Numismatical, Royal Geographical, and other learned Societies.

Facsimiles of Medals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings, Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature, &c.

The Woodbury Process is utilized for photographs of Art Manufactures, Portraits, &c., where mounting is not an objection.

AUTOTYPE represents permanent photography, with unique powers of artistic expression.

AUTOTYPE is celebrated for its noble collection of Copies of the OLD MASTERS, and for numerous fine examples of MODERN ART selected from the works of Reynolds, Turner, Eoynter, Meisouler, Corot, De Neuville, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, Cave Thomas, &c., &c., &c.

Just published, in Cloth Portfolio, Six Guineas the Set.

**TWELVE AUTOTYPE REPRODUCTIONS of PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS,** by PHILIP GILBERT HAMPTON, mostly of Scottish mountain scenery, and including copies of paintings in monochrome and of sepia and charcoal drawings. The twelve subjects are mounted on uniform boards, 28 in. by 21 in. Each Autotype can be obtained separately, price 10s. 6d.

"COME UNTO THESE YELLOW SANDS," after the painting by W. FIELD, Esq., on India, two sizes, 42s. and 21s.

Pictures Cleaned, Restored, Framed.

To adorn the walls of Home with Artistic Masterpieces at little cost, visit the AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY, 531, Oxford-street, W.C.

The Works, Ealing Dene, Middlesex.

General Manager, W. S. BIRD. Director of the Works, J. R. SAWYER.

**PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET**

and CHANCING CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1782.

Prompt and Liberal Loss Settlements.

Insurances effected in all parts of the world.

JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Secretary.

**SUN LIFE OFFICE, LONDON.**

Established 1810.

CHIEF OFFICE, 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

BRANCH OFFICES, 69, CHANCING CROSS;

And Oxford-street, corner of Vere-street.

Life Assurances of all descriptions.

Specially low rates for young lives, and for non-participating Policies.

Prompt settlement of Claims.

A new and greatly simplified form of Proposal, also the Society's newly revised Prospectus, will be forwarded on application.

J. G. PRIESTLEY, Actuary.

**BIRKBECK BANK,**

Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Bankers,

and interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No commission charged for keeping Accounts.

The Bank also receives money on Deposit at Three per cent. Interest, repayable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuable; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

1st March, 1880. FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager

**STEPHENS DRAWING INK.**

For Architectural Drawing and Artists' use.

Does not require stirring while in use.

Dries quickly, flows evenly from the pen, and becomes an insoluble colour when dry. Drawings executed with it can be washed without fear of injury. The most delicate Drawing Pens used with this Ink are not impaired by corrosion. On the contrary, instruments left with the ink to dry on them are preserved as with a lacquer.

Sold in Bottles 6d. and 2s. each.

Can be procured through any Stationer.

H. C. STEPHENS, 191, Aldersgate-street, E.C.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s., post-free.

**STUDIES IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.**

The Sun; Transit of Venus; Spectrum Analysis; the Moon; the Stars and Planets; Comets and Meteors; Atmospheric Electricity; Whirlwinds; Glaciers; the Telephone. By W. J. MILLAR, C.E., Secretary to the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland; and by some of the "Principles of Mechanics," &c.

"This work consists of chapters from several sciences—astronomy, electricity, heat, light, &c. They cover a good deal of ground, and include objects as wide apart as whirlwinds and spectrum analysis, glaciers and the telephone."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Fcap. 8vo, 128 pp., price 1s. 6d.

**A MEDLEY OF NOTABLES: What**

they said and What others said of them. By G. F. S.

"This little book contains on one side of each page a quotation from some well-known author, and on the other side a brief notice of this author by other authors. If we turn to Shakespeare, for instance, we find quoted Bunsen's description of Falstaff's death, while there are given notices of Shakespeare by Keats, Beaumont, Browning, Barrowfield, and by some anonymous writer who likely enough is the editor. From him we learn that 'Shakespeare went before all men, and stands in the array of human intellect like the sun in the system, single and unapproached.'"—*Saturday Review*.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

Published at 21, Castle-street, Holborn.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS.**

**LECTURES on TEACHING,** delivered in the University of Cambridge in the Lent Term, 1880. By J. G. FITCH, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools. Crown 8vo, 6s.

**NOTES on the TALE of NALA.** For the use of Classical Students. By J. PEILE, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge. Demy 8vo, cloth, 12s.

**M. T. CICERONIS pro CN. PLANCIO ORATIO.** By H. A. Holden, LL.D., Head-Master of Ipswich School. Small 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.

**P. VERGILI MARONIS AENEIDOS LIBER V.** Edited, with Notes, by A. SIDGWICK, M.A., Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Small 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.

**NEW VOLUME OF The Cambridge Bible for Schools.**  
(General Editor: J. J. S. PEROWNE, D.D., Dean of Peterborough.)

**THE BOOK of JEREMIAH.** By the Rev. A. W. Streane, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. With Map. Cloth, 4s. 6d.

**The Cambridge Greek Testament**  
For Schools and Colleges.

With a Revised Text, based on the most recent critical authorities, and English Notes, prepared under the direction of the General Editor, the Very Rev. J. J. S. PEROWNE, D.D., Dean of Peterborough.

**THE GOSPEL according to ST. MATTHEW.** By the Rev. A. Carr, M.A. [Nearly ready.]

The Books will be published separately, as in the Cambridge Bible for Schools.

LONDON: CAMBRIDGE WAREHOUSE, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW.

**LONDON LIBRARY.**

12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.—Founded in 1841.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRESIDENT—THOMAS CARLYLE, Esq.

This Library contains 90,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature in various Languages. Subscription, £3 a-year, or £2 with Entrance-fee of 4s.; Life Membership, £20.

Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country, and Ten to Town, Members, Reading-room open from Ten to Half-past Six. Prospectus on application.

ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.

**MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.**

**SECOND-HAND COPIES of "ENDYMION."**

Clean Second-hand Copies of *Endymion*, by the Earl of Beaconsfield—*He that Will Not when He May*, by Mrs. Oliphant—*Just as I Am*, by Miss Braddon—*The Duke's Children*, by Anthony Trollope—*Sir Gibbie*, by George MacDonald—*White Wings*, by William Black; and more than One Thousand other Popular Novels are now on Sale at Mudie's Select Library at the Lowest Current Prices.

See MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE, New Edition, now ready, postage free.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (LIMITED), NEW OXFORD STREET.

City Office: 2, King-street, Cheap-side.

Published Weekly, 16s. per Annum.

**DAS MAGAZIN für die LITERATUR**

des IN- und AUSLÄNDERS. Orders received by the Sole Agents for this Country,

Glasgow: WILSON & M'CORMICK.

**LITHOGRAPHY.—GOW, BUTTER-**

FIELD, & CO. (late Rotherfield & Mason) are prepared to execute First-class WORKS in FACSIMILES of Oil Paintings and Water-Colours, Book Illustrations, Show-Cards, and Trade Emblems.—Specimens may be seen at their Works, Bowling Green-lane Buildings, Farringdon-road, E.C.

**TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS**

and PERIODICALS.—WYMAN & SONS, Printers of the *Builder*, the *Printing Times*, *Truth*, the *Furniture Gazette*, the *Review*, *Brick Week's News*, and other high-class Publications, call attention to the facilities they possess for the COMPLETE ECONOMIC and FUNCTIONAL PRODUCTION of PERIODICAL LITERATURE, whether Illustrated or Plain. Estimates furnished to Proprietors of New Periodicals, for either Printing, or Printing and Publishing.—74 and 75, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

**THE PRINTERS of Society, The Citizen,**

Four other Newspapers, Twenty Monthly Periodicals, and other Publications—Lenses unvalued facilities both at London and Chelworth for the production of this class of work. Estimates furnished.—WYMAN & SONS, The Grosvenor Press, 109A, Cannon-street, E.C.

**BIBLE REVISION.****THE ENGLISH HEXAPLA:**

The Six Principal English Versions of the New Testament, in parallel columns, beneath the Greek Original Text. Wiclif, 1380.—Tyndale, 1534.—Cranmer, 1539.—Geneva, 1557.—Rheims, 1582.—Authorized, 1611. 1 very handsome vol., 4to, £2 2s.; or Morocco, gilt edges.

"In form and substance it is an admirable present for any clergyman."—*Observer*.

London: S. BAGSTER & SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

And sold by all Booksellers.

Now ready, 20 pp., with cover, price 6d., the FEBRUARY Number of

**THE PALATINE NOTE-BOOK: for the**

Intercommunication of Antiquaries, Bibliophiles, and other Investigators into the History and Literature of the Counties of Lancaster, Chester, &c., containing—

HENRY NEWCOMBE'S "SINNER'S HOPE," with a Portrait—The STORY of the THREE BLACK CROWS—The Rev. JOHN WATSON, M.A., F.S.A., AT HOME—Col. JOHN TOWNLEY and LOUIS XV.—and HISTORY of CROSS STREET CHAPEL, MANCHESTER.

MINOR NOTES, &c.—The Post-Office in 1617: "Poets"—Verses on the Death of Henry, Prince of Wales, 1612—The Scenes of George Eliot's Earlier Stories—A Cheshire Sonnet—Richard Mather's Works—The Brierley Family—Lancashire and Cheshire Book-plates—The Three Jovial Huntsmen—Oldham Dialect—The Old Organ of Great Budworth Church—A Gloucestershire "Box of Whistles"—The Roman Legion in Manchester—W. M. Craig, the Artist—The Christian Name Hamlet—Ed. Radcliffe, M.P. for Manchester, temp. Commonwealth—Funeral Custom at Leigh, Lancashire—King John, Earl of Mortaigne—Roman Tiles found in Manchester, 1832—Hymns attributed to the Rev. John Davies—Anonymous Works: P. W.'s "Exercises," 1609—Dr. John Ferriar—An Old Diary—Dr. Entfield's "Speaker."

NOTICES, &c.—Eyre's Printing Press—The Liverpool Records—The Stone of Thor—Hamphrey Chetham, &c.

Post-free, 6s. per year, from the Editor, Mr. J. E. BAILEY, F.S.A., Stretford, Manchester.

Just published, price 10s. 6d.

**INSECT VARIETY: its Propagation and**

Distribution. Treating of the Odours, Dances, Colours, and Music in Insects; and exhibiting the bearing of the Science of Entomology on Geology. By A. H. SWINSTON, Memb. Ent. Soc. Lond.

"This work indicates extensive reading of the writings, in many languages, of authors, ancient and modern, who have investigated the attributes of insect life. Copious extracts and references are given, together with the researches of the author. As bringing a great number of observations into one view this work is very interesting and serviceable."—*Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*.

London: CASSELL, PETER, GALPIN, & Co., and all Booksellers.

**THE MUSICAL TIMES for FEBRUARY**

contains—"The King and—"Parish"—Mr. Peppys, the Musician, by F. H. Her—The Father of the Symphony—The Great Composers: Schubert—Berlioz's "L'Enfance du Christ"—Two New Overtures by Brahms—Monday Popular Concerts—Conference on Organ Construction—Occasional Notes—Foreign and Country News—Reviews—Correspondence, &c. Price 6d.; post-free, 4d. Annual Subscription, 4s., including postage.

**THE MUSICAL TIMES for FEBRUARY**

contains—"Aftermath: "Part-Song, by T. S. DRUMMOND. Price separately, 14d.

London: NOVELLO, EWER, & Co., 1, BERNERS-STREET, W., and 80 and 81, QUEEN-STREET, E.C.



## GEORGE BELL & SONS NEW BOOKS.

Crown 4to, cloth, bevelled edges, with gilt top, price 31s. 6d.  
**BOOKBINDINGS, Ancient, Medi-**

æval, and Modern. By JOSEPH CUNDALL. Illustrated with Twenty-eight Engravings, from examples formerly in the possession of Maioli, Grolier, Henri Deux, Diane de Poitiers, Président de Thou, and other noted Collectors; and from the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; National Museum, Nuremberg; Imperial Library, Vienna; and the British and South Kensington Museums.

A FEW COPIES on hand-made paper, half-bound, £2 2s.

Fcap. 8vo, 4s. 6d.

## ENGLISH SONNETS by LIVING

WRITERS. Selected and Arranged, with a Note on the History of the Sonnet, by S. WADDINGTON.

"The selection is a singularly attractive one, and its value is enhanced by the interesting 'Note,' as the author modestly calls it."—*Saturday Review*.

"Few people, we imagine, will read Mr. Waddington's selection without being pleased, or his Note without being informed."—*St. James's Gazette*.

"A very charming selection of sonnets."—*Daily News*.

Fcap. 8vo, price 2s. 6d.

## GREEK WIT: a Collection of

Smart Sayings and Anecdotes. Translated from Greek Prose Writers. By F. A. PALLET, M.A.

"A capital assortment of epigrams and anecdotes, translated from Greek prose writers. Some are old friends, but most must be new to the generality of readers, and the book is highly amusing."—*Morning Post*.

## COVENTRY PATMORE'S POETICAL WORKS.

AMELIA, TAMERTON, CHURCH TOWER, &c., with Essay on English Metrical Law. Post 8vo, 6s.; Roxburghe, 7s.

THE ANGEL in the HOUSE. Fifth Edition. Post 8vo, 6s.; Roxburghe, 7s.

THE VICTORIES of LOVE. Fourth Edition. Post 8vo, 6s.; Roxburghe, 7s.

THE UNKNOWN EROS. I.—XLVI. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.; Roxburghe, 8s. 6d.

UNIFORM EDITION. Complete in 4 vols. Post 8vo, Roxburghe, 28s.

FLORILEGIUM AMANTIS: a Selection from Coventry Patmore's Poems. Edited by R. GARNETT. Fcap. 8vo, 6s.; Roxburghe, 6s.

Medium 8vo, 21s.

## MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS, in CAP-

TIVITY: a Narrative of Events from January, 1560, to December, 1584, whilst George Earl of Shrewsbury was the Guardian of the Scottish Queen. By JOHN DANIEL LEADER, F.S.A.

"Mr. Leader has done his work thoroughly well, and has spared no pains in searching out and bringing forward every scrap of information that can elucidate his subject."—*Saturday Review*.

"No previous writer has brought out in such fullness of detail the daily life, the troubles, anxieties, and surrounding circumstances of Mary, in her various places of captivity and under her successive custodians."—*Daily News*.

Demy 8vo, 2s. 6d.

## THE DOCTRINE of GERMS; or,

the Integration of Certain Partial Differential Equations which occur in Mathematical Physics. By E. EARN-SHAW, M.A., Author of "Etherspheres a vera causa of Natural Philosophy."

[Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, & Co.]

Demy 8vo, price 15s.

## ANCIENT and MODERN GEO-

METRY of CONICS, an Introduction to, Being a Geometrical Treatise on the Conic Sections, with a Collection of Problems and Historical Notes and Prolegomena. By CHARLES TAYLOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

[Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, & Co.]

NEW ADDITION TO BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

2 vols., 3s. 6d. each.

## LAPPENBERG'S HISTORY of

ENGLAND under the ANGLO-SAXON KINGS. By the late B. THORPE, F.S.A. New Edition. Revised by E. C. ORTE. In 2 vols.

London: 4, York-street, Covent-garden.

## CHATTO & WINDUS'S NEW BOOKS.

QUIDA'S NEW WORK.

### A VILLAGE COMMUNE. By Ouida.

2 vols., crown 8vo.

"Ouida's new novel is one which will be very widely read, and which will arouse the tenderest feelings and highest sympathies."—*Nottingham Guardian*.

THE AUTHORS OF "READY-MONEY MORTIBOY."

### THE TEN YEARS' TENANT, and other

Stories. By WALTER BESANT and JAMES RICE, Authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy," &c. 3 vols., crown 8vo.

"As charming as anything these authors have written, and will bear reading attentively more than once."—*Manchester Examiner*.

MR. CHRISTIE MURRAY'S NEW NOVEL.

### A LIFE'S ATONEMENT. By David

CHRISTIE MURRAY. Second Edition. 3 vols., crown 8vo.

"In 'A Life's Atonement' Mr. Murray shows that he can write well, and that he possesses considerable pathos, some humour, and so mean skill in narration."—*Athenæum*.

JAMES PAYN'S NEW NOVEL.—SECOND EDITION.

### A CONFIDENTIAL AGENT. By James

PAYN. With Twelve Illustrations by Arthur Hopkins. 3 vols., crown 8vo.

"Mr. Pryn's fertility of invention and freshness of style are wonderful. . . . He is continually making somebody say a good thing, and somebody else tell a capital story. . . . We can recall very few of Mr. Pryn's books in which there are happier sketches of character in more agreeable variety."—*Saturday Review*.

MRS. LINTON'S NEW NOVEL.

### THE REBEL of the FAMILY. By E.

LYNN LINTON. 3 vols., crown 8vo.

"Well and vigorously written."—*British Quarterly Review*.

MRS. HUNT'S NEW NOVEL.

### THE LEADEN CASKET. By Mrs. Alfred

W. HUNT. 3 vols., crown 8vo.

"The Leaden Casket" contains a precious store of literary gold. It is a novel which everyone ought to read."—*Morning Post*.

MR. FRANCILLON'S NEW NOVEL.

### QUEEN COPHETUA. By R. E. Francillon.

3 vols., crown 8vo.

"Full of close thought and keen analysis. The reader can scarcely turn to a single page without finding some memorable thing, and every line is marked by a rare conscientiousness and a rare individuality."—*Graphic*.

Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s.

### THE EVOLUTIONIST at LARGE. By

GEANT ALLEN.

Post 8vo, cloth limp (uniform with Glenny's "Year's Work in Garden and Greenhouse"), 2s. 6d.

### OUR KITCHEN GARDEN: the Plants We

Grow, and How We Cook Them. By TOM JERROLD.

Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s.

### LARES and PENATES; or, the Back-

ground of Life. By Mrs. CADDY, Author of "Artist and Amateur," &c.

2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth extra, 21s.

### OLD DRURY LANE: Fifty Years' Recol-

lections of Author, Actor, and Manager. By EDWARD STUBBING.

Square 8vo, cloth gilt, profusely illustrated, 10s. 6d.

### IN the ARDENNES. By Katharine S.

MACQUOID. With Fifty fine Illustrations by Thomas H. Macquoid.

Square 8vo, cloth gilt, profusely illustrated, 10s. 6d.

### OUR OLD COUNTRY TOWNS. With

over Fifty Illustrations by ALFRED RIMMER.

Complete in 4 vols., demy 8vo, cloth extra, 12s. each.

### A HISTORY of OUR OWN TIMES. From

the Accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election of 1880. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P.

NEW VOLUME OF POEMS BY MR. SWINBURNE.

### STUDIES in SONG. By Algernon Charles

SWINBURNE. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 7s.

Crown 8vo, cloth extra, with 314 Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.

### A TRAMP ABROAD. By Mark Twain,

Author of "Tom Sawyer," "The Innocents Abroad," &c.

Complete in 5 vols., crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s. each.

### BRET HARTE'S COLLECTED WORKS.

Arranged and Revised by the Author.

Vol. I. COMPLETE POETICAL and DRAMATIC WORKS. With Por-

trait and Introduction.

Vol. 2. LUCK of ROARING CAMP, and other Sketches—BOHEMIAN

PAPEIRS—SPANISH and AMERICAN LEGENDS.

Vol. 3. TABLES of the ALGONAUTS—EASTERN SKETCHES.

Vol. 4. GABRIEL CONROY.

Vol. 5. CONDENSED NOVELS, STORIES, &c.

Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 7s. 6d.

### A CENTURY of DISHONOUR: a Sketch of

the United States Government's Dealings with some of the Indian Tribes.

### IN PASTURES GREEN, and other Stories.

By CHARLES GIBBON. New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 3s. 6d.

### PIPISTRELLO. By Ouida. New and

Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 5s.

[Just ready.

London: CHATTO & WINDUS, Piccadilly, W.

## W. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & ALLEN, LONDON.

### NEW EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

### CAESAR.—KAMPEN'S FIFTEEN MAPS,

illustrating Caesar's "Gallic War." Second Edition. Cloth, extra gilt, oblong 4to, 6s.

### DRAWING COPIES. Series A, 10 Parts,

Wrappers, oblong, each 3d.—Series B, 5 Parts, Wrappers, large oblong, each 4d.

### INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY PRIMERS.

Edited by G. PHILLIPS BEVAN, F.G.S., F.S.S. [In about 15 vols.] Cloth boards extra, each, 16mo, 1s. Vol. I. Great Britain and Ireland.—Vol. II. France.—Vol. III. United States of America.

"A happy and useful idea successfully carried out. . . . They are exceedingly interesting reading, and well calculated to be of service not only for teaching purposes, but to all, old and young."—*Times*.

### LOGIC, PRIMER of: being Prolegomena

to the Study of Euclid. By ALFRED MILNES, M.A. Cloth boards, 16mo, 1s.

### LINEAR BLACKBOARD MAPS. Map 1,

England and Wales, 4 ft. 9 in. by 4 ft. 10s.—Map 2, Europe, 4 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. 21s.

\* \* \* Others to follow.

These Maps are printed in broad white outline upon a specially prepared fabric, resembling the surface of a blackboard. The positions of the chief towns and their relative sizes are indicated by dots, and the counties by dotted lines. The teacher, or pupil at command of the teacher, can then fill in rivers, mountains, coal-fields, &c., which can afterwards be removed with a duster or sponge.

"No school should be without them."—*Teacher*.

### NUMBER PICTURES. For the Nursery

and Kindergarten. Fourteen Coloured Sheets of Familiar Objects, &c., for Teaching the Rudiments of Numeration. Folio. Mounted on one roller, 7s. 6d.; on boards, varnished, 10s.; on canvas, rollers and varnished, each separately, 16s.

To these Pictures was awarded the Silver Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

### PLAUTUS, CAPTIVI. Edited by E. A.

SONNENSCHNEIN, M.A. Oxon. Library Edition. With Bentley's Emendations, now first discovered in the British Museum, and Facsimile. Cloth extra, demy 8vo, 6s. School Edition, New Edition, limp cloth, demy 8vo, 3s. 6d.

### PRANTL (Prof.).—ELEMENTARY TEXT-

BOOK of BOTANY for SCHOOLS. Edited by S. H. VINES, D.Sc., M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Christ's College, Cambridge. With 275 Cuts. Cloth, demy 8vo, 6s.

"Will unquestionably take a high place at once. . . . It is with a safe conscience that we recommend it as the best book in the English language."—*Nature*.

### BOTANICAL SCHEDULES for CLASS

PURPOSES. Schedule 1. Flower.—Schedule 2. Leaf and Stem. In Packets of Fifty each. Each Packet, royal 4to, 1s.

### RELIEF ATLAS of all PARTS of the

EARTH. 31 Maps in Relief, with Text facing each Map, by G. P. BEVAN, F.G.S., F.S.S. Each Map is framed in cardboard mounts, guarded, in a new style, and the whole half-bound in 1 vol., gilt, 4to, 21s.

### RYLAND (F., M.A. Camb.).—The STU-

DENT'S MANUAL of PSYCHOLOGY and ETHICS, designed specially for the London B.A. and B.Sc. Cloth, crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

### A. SONNENSCHNEIN and H. A. NESBITT,

M.A.—SCIENCE and ART of ARITHMETIC. Cloth. 3 Parts in 1 vol. Fourth Edition, 5s. 6d. Part I. Fourth Edition, 2s. 6d. Parts II.—III. Second Edition, 3s. 6d. Exercises separately, 1s. and 1s. 3d.

### A B C of ARITHMETIC. New

Edition. Boards. Teacher's Book, Parts I.—II., each, 1s. Pupil's Book (Exercises), Parts I.—II., each, 4d.

### TABLES for PRACTISING SHORT

DIVISION, for the Use of Pupil Teachers and Monitors. All Tables on Carbon Slate. Fcap., 1s. As Pocket-Book, 2s. 6d.

### PATENT ARITHMOMETER, for

enabling Teachers to render Visible and Tangible all the Operations in Arithmetic, from Numeration to the Square and Cube Roots. Prospectuses Free.

### WURTZ (A.).—ELEMENTS of MODERN

CHEMISTRY. With 132 Wood-cuts. Pp. 687, crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

"This book is certainly very refreshing. . . . The author gives prominence to generalisations, and these he develops historically with great clearness and rare felicity of illustration, and he gives just sufficient detail concerning chemical manufactures for the ordinary student."—*Nature*.

NEW KINDERGARTEN VOLUME.

### THE KINDERGARTEN: Essays on Prin-

ciples and Practice: being Lectures read before the London Froebel Society. With Folding Front. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 3s. Papers by Misses Shirreff, Buckland, Heerwart, Mrs. Hoggan, M.D., &c.

## RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S NEW WORKS.

On Monday next will be published,  
**THE MEMOIRS of PRINCE**  
METTERNICH, 1815—1829. Edited by his Son, PRINCE  
RICHARD METTERNICH. Translated by ROBINA NAPIER.  
In 2 vols., demy 8vo, 36s.

Now ready,  
**THE POLITICAL DIARY of LORD**  
ELLENBOROUGH, 1828—1830. Edited by LORD  
COLCHESTER. In 2 vols., demy 8vo, 30s.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS'.

## STUDIES IN ENGLISH ART.

By FREDERICK WEDMORE.

THE SECOND SERIES,

Containing Romney, Constable, David Cox, George Cruik-  
shank, Méryon, Burne-Jones, and Albert Moore.

In 1 vol., large crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

"We know few criticisms more just than that in which  
Mr. Wedmore selects the stronger and more permanent  
qualities of Romney's painting, and fixes to a shade the  
type of beauty which was his luxurious ideal. Mr. Wed-  
more's 'Studies' blend the results of careful and con-  
scientious study and sound judgment with an exquisitely  
consummate cockiness of manner."—*St. James's Gazette*.

"Amongst many good passages relating to Mr. Burne-  
Jones's work, the following seem to us the most complete  
and truly critical. We have been led into fuller quotation  
than usual by the pleasure of following Mr. Wedmore's  
literary expression."—*Portfolio*.

"The discrimination is as subtle, the opinion as nicely  
balanced, as ever. . . . Some of Mr. Wedmore's most  
sympathetic criticism."—*Academy*.

"We are especially glad to find the paper on 'Méryon.'  
Mr. Wedmore's style is always thoughtful; in dealing  
even with very subtle qualities he has a peculiar gift  
of making what he would have understood and appreciated  
clear and definite."—*Daily News*.

**ACROSS PATAGONIA.** By Lady  
FLORENCE DIXIE. With Illustrations by Julius Beer-  
bohm. Demy 8vo, 15s.

"To read it is to be exhilarated and refreshed."—*World*.  
"The book is not to be described, it is to be read."—*Vanity Fair*.

**THE INGOLDSBY LYRICS.** By  
the Rev. R. H. BARHAM, Author of "The Ingoldsby  
Legends." Edited by his Son, the Rev. E. DALTON  
BARHAM. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

## NEW NOVELS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE SHADOW OF THE  
SWORD."

Immediately, in 3 vols., crown 8vo.

**A CHILD of NATURE.**

By ROBERT BUCHANAN,

Author of "The Shadow of the Sword," &c.

**QUEENIE'S WHIM.** By Rosa  
NOUCHETTE CAREY, Author of "Wood and Married,"  
"Nellie's Memories," &c. 3 vols., crown 8vo.

**HIRAM GREG.** By J. Crowther  
HIRST. 3 vols., crown 8vo.

"This capital novel is absolutely true to nature throughout."—*Standard*.  
"A novel evidently based upon fact, full of variety, and full also of strong  
human interest."—*World*.

**THE MYSTERIES of HERON**  
DYKE. By the Author of "In the Dead of Night."  
3 vols., crown 8vo.

"The mystery is capital; it is nervous, it is well conceived, it is absorb-  
ing, it is drawn with great skill, and worked out with telling touches. The  
interest never flags, and we can recommend the book as one of the best  
sensational novels of the season."—*Vanity Fair*.

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON,  
NEW BURLINGTON STREET,  
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

## C. KEGAN PAUL & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

Crown 8vo, with Seventy-five Illustrations, cloth, price 5s.

**GENERAL PHYSIOLOGY of  
MUSCLES and NERVES.**

By Professor J. ROSENTHAL.

\*.\* Vol. XXXII. of the "International Scientific Series."

Large crown 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d.

**THE NEW PLAYGROUND;  
Or, Wanderings in Algeria.**

By ALEXANDER A. KNOX.

"This brilliant and delightful volume. . . . Mr. Knox's pen, we  
rejoice to find, has not lost its cunning—it has all its old freshness and  
vigour; and among the multitude of books of travel we know nothing to  
compare with 'The New Playground' in felicity and charm of style."—*Daily News*.

"A bright and sunny book about a bright and sunny land. . . . There  
is hardly a page in the whole volume altogether without interest of one sort  
or another."—*St. James's Gazette*.

Demy 8vo, with Two Maps, Six Full-page and Four smaller  
Illustrations, cloth, price 16s.

**A POLAR RECONNAISSANCE:**

Being the Voyage of the *Isbjörn* to Novaya  
Zemlya in 1879.

By Captain ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, R.N.,  
Author of "The Great Frozen Sea," &c.

"The reader will find in Captain Markham's volume a good deal that is  
both enjoyable and instructive. The beautiful illustrations and the maps  
deserve a word of commendation."—*Full Moll Gazette*.

With Twenty-nine Full-page Illustrations and numerous  
Sketches.

**DECORATION and FURNITURE  
of TOWN HOUSES.**

A Series of Cantor Lectures delivered before the Society of  
Arts, 1880. Amplified and Enlarged.

By ROBERT W. EDIS, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Square 8vo, cloth, price 12s. 6d.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 6s.

**OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS:**

ETON, HARROW, WINCHESTER, RUGBY, WEST-  
MINSTER, MARLBOROUGH, and The  
CHARTERHOUSE.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

**RABBI JESHUA: an Eastern Story.**

Fcap. 4to, cloth, price 15s.

**THE ODYSSEY of HOMER.**

Done into English Verse by AVIA.

"The result is a version of the *Odyssey* which, if not perfect, is original  
and brilliant."—*Saturday Review*.

Elzevir, 8vo, printed on hand-made paper, price 5s.

**THE LOVE SONNETS of  
PROTEUS.**

With Frontispiece by the Author.

Crown 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

**SAPPHO: a Dream.**

By the Author of "Palace and Prison," &c.

With Preface, crown 8vo, cloth, price 5s.

**DOROTHY:**

A Country Story in Elegiac Verse.

"Will long live in our memories as an idyll in genuine Doric, enforcing  
humbly, heartful, and primitive virtues, and teaching a lesson which runs  
a sad risk of being forgotten in these last years of the nineteenth century."—*Academy*.

LONDON: 1, PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

## SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW NOVEL,  
**SUNRISE,**

Is ready (in 3 vols., 31s. 6d.).

**THE STORY of a SOLDIER'S LIFE; or,**  
Peace, War, and Mutiny. By Lieut.-General JOHN  
ALEXANDER EWART, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen  
from 1859 to 1872. In 2 vols., demy 8vo, with Two Chro-  
molithographs, cloth extra, price 32s.

Contents.

PART I.—PEACE.

The Junior and Senior Departments of the Royal Military  
College at Sandhurst—Two Visits to the Island of Mauritius  
—Eight Years in Scotland, England, and Ireland, with the  
35th Royal Sussex Regiment and 93rd Sutherland High-  
landers.

PART II.—WAR.

The entire Campaign in Turkey and the Crimea, including  
the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, the Expedi-  
tion to Kertch, Service in the Trenches, and both Assaults  
upon Sebastopol.

PART III.—MUTINY.

The Suppression of the great Indian Mutiny, including  
the final Relief of Lucknow, and the Defeat of the Gwalior  
Contingent at Cawnpore.

**NICE and her NEIGHBOURS.** By the  
Rev. Canon HOLE, Author of "A Book about Roses,"  
"A Little Tour in Ireland," &c. With many charming  
Illustrations of the Scenery in and around Nice. Square  
8vo, cloth extra, gilt edges, price 16s.

**THE STORY of a MOUNTAIN.** By E.  
RECLUS, Author of the "Nouvelle Géographie Univer-  
selle," "The Earth," &c. Translated by BERTHA NESS.  
Square 8vo, with many Illustrations, cloth extra, gilt  
edges, price 7s. 6d.

**WEBER.** By Sir Julius Benedict. Dedi-  
cated by permission to Her Majesty the Queen. New  
Volume of the BIOGRAPHIES of the GREAT  
MUSICIANS. Edited by FRANCIS HUEFFER. Small  
post 8vo, cloth extra, price 3s.

**SCHUBERT.** By H. F. Frost. New Volume  
of the BIOGRAPHIES of the GREAT MUSICIANS.  
Edited by FRANCIS HUEFFER. Small post 8vo, cloth  
extra, price 3s.

Also now ready, small post 8vo, cloth extra, 3s.

**WAGNER.** By Francis Hueffer, Editor  
of the "Great Musicians" Series.

Also now ready, small post 8vo, cloth extra, 3s.

**ROSSINI, and the Modern Italian School.**  
By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.

**THE LIFE and WORK of WILLIAM**  
AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG. By ANNE AYRES. Demy  
8vo, cloth extra, with Portraits, price 16s.

This Biography of the Great American Evangelist and  
Philanthropist will have an interest for many English  
readers.

A THIRD EDITION is ready of

**A SAILOR'S SWEETHEART.**

By W. CLARK RUSSELL. 3 vols.

A FOURTH EDITION is ready of

**MARY MARSTON.**

By GEORGE MACDONALD. 3 vols.

Now ready, in 3 vols., 31s. 6d.

**AN ENGLISH SQUIRE.** A New Novel  
by C. R. COLLIERIDGE, Author of "Lady Betty," "Han-  
bury Mills," &c.

Now ready, in 3 vols., 31s. 6d.

**FLOWER o' the BROOM: a Novel.** By  
the Author of "Rare Pale Margaret."

London:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, & RIVINGTON,  
Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.



SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1881.

No. 459, New Series.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

## LITERATURE.

*Dr. Appleton: his Life and Literary Relics.*

By J. H. Appleton, M.A., late Vicar of St. Mark's, Staplefield, and A. H. Sayce, Fellow of Queen's College, and Deputy Professor of Comparative Philology, Oxford. (Trübner.)

THE duty which the ACADEMY has to perform towards this volume is one of filial piety, not of criticism. To hold the pen which is to give words to this act of homage or commemoration of our founder, and to speak as it were on behalf of all who are interested in the history and fortunes of this journal, is a task of such delicacy that the present writer could never have undertaken it but for one circumstance; that is, that the memoir of Dr. Appleton, as here written by the Rev. J. H. Appleton, traces for us the character and career of his brother with a tact, feeling, and discrimination which leaves nothing more to be said, nothing to be wished away. How difficult it is for a near relative to speak in print of a father or a brother is forced upon us almost as often as the attempt is made. Either reticence and concealment, or indiscreet partiality, seem the necessary alternative. In the present instance, the surviving brother has recorded all that need be told, in a memoir, short, but long enough, with manly openness and simplicity, and with a quiet sympathy which is present throughout, but never obtruded. And though the author is a clergyman, and though theological topics have an unavoidable place in the volume, there is no taint of unctuous pietism, no attempt to surround the deceased with the aureole of pseudo-sainthood, which has the effect of recommending a biography to a certain religious world, but never fails to ring false in unsophisticated ears.

As editor of a periodical, Dr. Appleton's circle of acquaintance was very large in comparison with the number of those with whom he was intimate enough to open his whole mind. That wider circle to whom he was only known as a solicitor, and sometimes they thought an importunate one, for contributions to the paper, may be surprised to be told that Appleton's ruling interest lay in the direction of speculative philosophy. Nor did he only search with curiosity what others had to say on the leading problems of thought, but he dreamt of an original scheme of thought which was to reconcile the absolute idealism of the Hegelian school with the inductive science of his own country. It was not defect of discriminative subtlety, so much as an excess of hopefulness in the temperament, which made him make light of intellectual differences. In his most active period he was ever looking

forward to the day when he could resign his practical duties and turn unreservedly to his favourite study of metaphysics. As that day never came, the fragments of speculation now published are not to be taken as philosophy, but as portions of Appleton's biography. They illustrate his modes of thought, his personal attitude towards the problems of his day.

It was not, however, as a master of philosophy that Appleton was known to his contemporaries, but as founder and editor of the ACADEMY and the missionary of the movement in favour of what is called "research." In both these directions his activity flowed from a common source. Neither the launching of the ACADEMY nor the agitation for the endowment of research was the mere scheme of a general promoter; they were but different means towards a great public end; that, namely, of bringing the knowledge latent in the community to the top, and giving it more control of the conduct of the affairs of the community.

I have stated the idea which governed Appleton in the fullest form into which it had finally developed. No doubt when it first began to germinate in his mind it was little more than a blind sentiment. It seems to have been in early days, probably during his university course as a student, that the sense of the waste of energy in the practical life of England, owing to the disrepute of science, was awoke in him. Appleton was not an Oxford success. He tried for honours, but obtained only a respectable, not a high, place. In modern Oxford he could not have got a fellowship; but he had one, and he put it to the excellent use of going to Germany to study, first at Heidelberg, then at Berlin. His ostensible object in this foreign residence was to study metaphysics. He heard Zeller, and Bluntschli, and Michelet, and learned some philosophy, but probably no more than he could have acquired from books and meditation. But what he really brought back from Germany was the only thing of value which a German university has to offer—viz., the scientific spirit, a sense of the vastness of the field of knowledge, and the nobleness and the charm of a life devoted to knowing it. Once awakened to this perception, he became aware that a country or a university which is without this spirit is without the most powerful instrument of mental training. The return to his own university made him feel more keenly still by contrast the absence of any really educative power in her teaching. Appleton's first idea was to start a critical journal in which "review writing" as understood and practised in England should not be permitted, but in which experts should report upon new publications each in his own province. This was the origin of the ACADEMY. The time is not yet come for the history of this journal to be written, but so much of it as can be told may be read in a narrative contributed to this volume by Mr. James S. Cotton, late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

In order to conduct the ACADEMY, Appleton had thrown up a lectureship which he held in his own college, St. John's, and settled in London. The editor of a weekly paper has his time pretty well occupied; but

this was not enough for Appleton's energy. The public were slow to respond to the ambitious aims of the new journal, and complained of being instructed instead of amused. With the purpose of bringing the idea which animated him, and to which he devoted his life, more directly before the world, he stirred up a practical movement and founded an association, which he called the "Association for Academical Organisation." It was Appleton who invented the phrases, "mature study" and "endowment of research," of which the last has been the successful one, and has served to designate the aim of a small body of educational reformers. The notion ran rapidly through the scientific world and the universities. In a few weeks all the leading scientific and academical names were enrolled on the lists of the association. The power of the new idea was no less manifested by the opposition it called into being. Not only those who, being in possession of the endowment preferred to have it without "research," but all the "teaching" interest was disturbed by being called upon to learn before it taught. For the "space of two hours" there was a howling among the makers of silver shrines, which was music to Appleton's ears. The association, indeed, died a natural death, as any association must which has nothing to do except to propagate an idea. It can hardly be said that it failed of its object. Appleton had the satisfaction of seeing not only his idea, but his word "research," adapted into the first draft of the measure brought forward by the Conservative Ministry for the reform of the universities. It was with a natural pride that he read in the report of Lord Salisbury's speech in the House of Lords the famous declaration:—

"We [the Government of Lord Beaconsfield] are of opinion that the mere duty of communicating knowledge to others does not fulfil all the functions of a university, and that the best universities in former times have been those in which the instructors, in addition to imparting learning, were engaged in adding new stores to the already acquired accumulation of knowledge."

Dr. Appleton did not live to see the disappointment of the hopes thus excited by the appointment of an executive Commission hostile to learning and science, and acting in the interest of the schools and colleges, with their existing apparatus of prizes and rhetorical exercises. Though for the present, and in the universities, Appleton's missionary enterprise appears to have failed, a wider view of opinion will convince anyone that the idea he strove to propagate has taken root, and will be heard of again some day. But it has to fight against the banded organisation of all the schools and colleges throughout the country, who, having been more than fifty years in elaborating their present closely knit system of mechanical education, cannot be expected to admit that they have been all this time on a false tack. A long time is required in order that an idea so searching as that introduced by Appleton may make its way. No commission, even if so minded, could force it upon a reluctant university. Whenever it does make its way, it will lead to a revolution in the method of education similar to that by

which the reformers of the end of the last century superseded the Jesuit schools.

In 1875 Appleton paid a visit to the United States, on business connected with the *ACADEMY*. His arrangements of this kind were satisfactorily completed, and he went vigorously into the copyright question. On his return in 1877 he gave evidence before the Copyright Commission, and contributed an article, which excited much attention at the time, to the *Fortnightly Review*, on American efforts after international copyright, an article which is reprinted in the present volume.

There was one drawback to the American tour, however—that it brought with it an amount of wear and tear to which his strength was scarcely equal. Rest was becoming a necessity; and he would not rest. His brother's country vicarage was always open to him, but it was hard to get him there, and harder still to hold him.

"We often found that he had brought a bag full of papers with him, and it generally ended in his returning to town on some pressing business before the term of his visit had expired. There was an intensity in everything he did, even when he was supposed to be taking a holiday. If he went to a concert, it was as a student of music. If he read a novel, he analysed and annotated it. I remember a tour I took with him in Germany; he was a charming companion, but to get in his society the repose that we both required was a difficult matter. To see everything, to go everywhere, with a disregard of distance or fatigue, this was his daily programme. His indomitable energy carried him through everything; but it was a source of danger, it began to wear him out."

In February 1877 weakness declared itself in one lung. He was sent off to the Mediterranean, and by the time he reached Mentone the apex of the left lung was found to be consolidated. Still he was pronounced "a good case," but warned that the cure would take two years. In November 1877 he went to Egypt, and spent the winter between Cairo, Helouan-les-Bains, and a *dahyah* on the Nile. But the insidious disease would not be checked, and on his return to Cairo it was found that he had lost several pounds of flesh. Notwithstanding, on his return to this country in June 1878, he plunged into work with characteristic energy. Of course he soon broke down, and a condition of fever set in which was the beginning of the end. He returned to Egypt, and established himself at Luxor, where was an hotel which he liked, and an English physician in whom he had confidence. Here, on February 1, 1879, he died, and his remains were deposited in the little English burying-ground on the outskirts of the city on the road towards Karnac.

Appleton's life was thus a very brief one; and yet he had done in it a life's work. This work must be looked for in the practical energy which he threw into the propagation of the idea—the organisation of the confused *pêle mêle* of English life, the introduction of the order and rule of science into our haphazard rule-of-thumb procedure. We must not take what the editor has modestly entitled his "Literary Relics" as the substantive result of his thirty-eight years of life. Appleton's was not a literary life, and the papers con-

tained in this volume are to be regarded but as a part of his biography. Their interest is mainly personal. The paper called "A Plea for Metaphysic" is the most interesting in this point of view. It is in form a criticism of Matthew Arnold, and is not easily read, because it follows in detail the statements of another writer. But it is in substance a production on the speculative side of the same idea which prompted Appleton's energy on the practical side—a plea for the recognition of the higher law as controlling individualism—the Englishman's desire to do "what he likes" in conduct, and to think "what he likes" in speculation. Appleton rebukes the literary man for his depreciation of philosophy, a cheap mode of recommending oneself to the favour of the British public, and reminds Mr. Arnold that the Philistines whom he is encouraging to sneer at metaphysics despise letters no less. The exposure in this essay of the fallacy of a common-sense philosophy made easy for everybody is not original, but is very neatly done. In Matthew Arnold's *dictum*, "The object of religion is conduct, and conduct is the simplest thing in the world," both members of the assumption are denied. The reader is reminded of the large part which disinterested curiosity about the origin and destiny of the world has in many, if not in all, religions; and that, as society increases in complexity, conduct becomes more and more difficult.

Two essays, "On Doubt" and "On Atheism," reprinted at the end of the volume, must be regarded with indulgence in consideration of the early date at which they were composed, which explains their crudity of thought and the appearance of an amount of reading hastily got together. A comparison of these youthful productions with "A Plea for Metaphysic" will show how Appleton had grown in the later years of his life. Notwithstanding the claims upon his active energies made by the conduct of this journal and his other engagements, and in spite of the languor of incipient lung disease, his intellect had wonderfully expanded, and at the age when most men give up thinking Appleton was still making anxious advances towards "that serenity which comes from having made order among ideas."

MARK PATTISON.

*Keating's History of Ireland.* Book I. Part I. Edited with Gaelic Text &c., by P. W. Joyce, LL.D., M.R.I.A. (Dublin: Gill & Son.)

IRISH literary activity seems almost always to coincide with some stir in the current of Irish political life; and the present reviving interest among Irishmen in a language which they have for the most part neglected is probably to be similarly explained. However this may be, we hope the movement for the preservation of the native language will last, and will have success. The book before us is one of several publications called forth by this movement, appearing under the auspices of one of the societies recently formed in Dublin with the laudable object of fostering the Irish tongue.

No better book could have been selected, looking both to the purity and idiomatic vigour of the Irish and to the intrinsic

interest of the text. It is, indeed, hardly necessary to say that such a collection of old bardic traditions is not a history in the modern sense. Keating's narrative everywhere stands in need of a critical commentary. Thus, to take as a random example his explanation of Banba, one of the numerous poetical names for Ireland:—

"The Book of Dromsneachta says that Banbha was the name of the first maiden who took Erin before the flood, and that it is from her Erin is called Banbha. Thrice fifty women came there and three men. . . . After they had been forty years in the island, a plague fell on them, so that they all died in one week. Two hundred years after that Erin was desert, empty, without anyone alive in it, so that after that came the flood."

A commentator might remark that in such legends a plague is a common bardic expedient to make one mythical colony give place to another; and that *Banbha* (*banbh*, a young pig), like *Muc-Inis*, another old name for the isle, most probably means nothing but *Pig Island*.

"For it was the shape of a swine that appeared to the sons of Miled on every hill-top and every hill-fort in Eriu, when they were sailing round it, and desired to take land by force in it, after the laying of spells on it by the Tuatha Dé Danann"—

So says the *Tochmarc Émere*.\* This name and legend are, without doubt, related to Welsh traditions of the *Twrch Trwyth*, and to more modern Irish legends of the Black Pig.†

O'Mahony, in his edition of Keating (which, however, wants the Irish text), has given much interesting illustrative matter. In the present little work Dr. Joyce's attention was necessarily directed rather to providing a good text and adding such grammatical notes as would be useful to the learner. Of the way in which he has done this one can only speak in terms of praise. The text is a good one (except as regards one peculiarity mentioned farther on); it is printed, apparently very carefully, in the proper native character; the notes, if rudimentary, are plain and serviceable; and a very useful vocabulary is given at the end of the book. In the English portion the proper names are given with an accuracy too seldom met with in works of the kind. Two or three minor criticisms occur to us. The name of the island is not written *Ériu*, or even *Éire*, as in modern Irish books, but *Erin*, an oblique case. Instead of "Gaelic" we should write "Irish." And the endings in *-o*—which are characteristic of the MS. used—*inbhear* for *inbhear*, &c.—may cause some slight embarrassment to the young reader.

DAVID FITZGERALD.

*The Proselytes of Ishmael*: being a Short Historical Survey of the Turanian Tribes in the Western Migrations; with Notes and Appendices. By Charles Ingham Black, B.A., Vicar of Burley-in-Wharfedale, near Leeds. (Evelyns.)

By Ishmael Mr. Black means Mohammadans, and by the proselytes thereof the "Turanian"

\* Harl. 5280, fol. 21 a.

† Cf. also the Boar as a national symbol of the Gauls.



converts to Islam, the successive hordes who invaded and conquered the empire of the Khalifs only to accept the religion they represented. His book is a sketch of the various westerly migrations of the nomads from Central Asia who are included in the vague term Turanian, which, to do Mr. Black justice, he does not attempt to apply scientifically; but merely uses to indicate "those innumerable families which, disowned by the familiarly defined stocks of Shem and Japhet, and reputedly of Hamitic descent, occupy still the larger portion of the old world, and are sown broadcast through that which we still venture to call the new." Of course he begins long before Ishmael or the Ishmaelite religion; and the first of the seventeen migrations into which he classes the westerly movements of these Asiatic nomads is the pre-Aryan wave, the second the Scythian invasions, and the third the Refugee (Hun) migration, which brings us to the Christian era. Nevertheless, the title holds good, as the bulk of the volume is concerned with post-Islamic inroads.

The early migrations are drawn with a very slight touch, and, except for some ethnological peculiarities, do not call for notice. Mr. Black's theories of race are bold and sweeping, but it would not be profitable here to engage in a discussion of his suggestions as to the Turanian origin of the Hyksos and Phoenicians, and the identification of Cheops with a Tatar. The second part of the volume is more detailed. Its three chapters on the Huns and Avars are chiefly notable for an undisguised hatred of the Church and an unqualified admiration of all barbarians. Attila, "he descendant in the thirty-fifth degree of Ham, the son of Noah," is Mr. Black's hero. His comments on the famous interview between the King of the Huns and St. Leo, when the Apostles Paul and Peter came down from heaven to honour the saint's supposed devotion, are very sensible, but curiously unexpected from the Vicar of Burley-in-Wharfedale. He then relates the story of King Etzel and Chriemhild (as he prefers to write the name), and sums up Attila's character thus:—

"A greatly magnanimous man. Compared with the leading men of his own time, Christian or otherwise, compared with the terrible after-leaders of Turan—more virtuous in his virtues, less vicious in his vices; not more sanguinary than many so-called Christian soldiers; more merciful than Alva; more self-denying than Napoleon; moved by truer impulses than the faint-hearted emperors of his age—he has not won from history a generous, because an impartial, estimate. His humanity, indeed, to Rome is remembered, but only because Christians have recorded the virtues of Christians whose prayers he granted. His name glooms the history of centuries; 'linked'—and scarcely that—to one virtue and a thousand crimes" (p. 64).

It is a strange choice of simile that would recommend a "greatly magnanimous" man because he was "more merciful than Alva," and this is the first time, we believe, the epithet "self-denying" has been applied to Napoleon; but we must give Mr. Black credit for a better sense than his words, or the present review would "gloom" the columns of the ACADEMY with a thousand grammatical and orthographical corrections.

Mr. Black states in his Preface that he has "attempted little or nothing in the way of original research." Without saying that a man has no business to write about so difficult and controverted a subject as the westerly migrations without original research, it must at least be laid down that no one ought to write a compilation of the kind aimed at by Mr. Black without enough research to make himself acquainted with the proper authorities. In these chapters on the Huns and Avars, and in the succeeding chapters on the Bulgarians, Comans, and Magyars, it is obvious that we have Gibbon "dissipated" (as Mr. Black would say) and very little more. It is hardly necessary to point out that ethnology has not stood still since Gibbon's time, and that of all subjects that of the barbarian invasions requires the fullest possible apparatus of modern research. So, too, when we come to part iii., on the Mongol migrations, we find that Gibbon is the principal or only authority in many places, while here and there an inconsistent spelling betrays the borrowing from another writer. Mr. Black, moreover, is so obviously ignorant of Oriental matters, despite his devotion to Turan, that we cannot be sure he has even copied correctly from his unknown and possibly incorrect authorities; while his abstracts of Gibbon only too blankly remind us of their source and their inverse transmutation by the Burley-in-Wharfedale philosopher's stone. Mr. Howarth's recent and invaluable labours are apparently unknown to Mr. Black; and the name of d'Ohsson does not appear. "Original research" may be excused, but sufficient bibliographical knowledge to ensure the most recent discoveries and the latest developments is essential; and to publish a book on a learned subject without such preparation is an insult to the reader.

The chapters on the Mongol invasions will serve to show the careless manner in which Mr. Black has thrown together his collection of abstracts. Tschingis, as the word Jingis or Chenghiz is laboriously written, died in 1227; yet in p. 86 a "campaign of Tschingis" is said to be "looming near" in 1238. The great Kaan's Khitan prime minister Yeliu-Chutsai is called (p. 87) "the patriotic mandarin Telutchoussay," and Juji and Jagatai are called Touthi and Zagatai (87), though afterwards (131) "Tshudic families" are referred to. "Holagou" (88) or "Hulaku" (121) is stated to be "second in command" under Mangu and Khubilai, whereas he was local dynast or Ilkhan of Persia. Batu is styled "son of Tuli" (88), whereas he was son, not of Tului, but Juji. Sheyban (not "Shebanai") is described as invading Siberia when Batu was invading Hungary; instead of which, as a matter of fact he went with Batu to Europe, and so distinguished himself that the latter made him King of Hungary (a somewhat nominal royalty) and gave him the tribes afterwards known as Uzbeks as his appanage. The Duke of Silesia did not "encounter Batu (April 9, 1242) at Liegnitz" (89); the battle of Liegnitz was fought on April 9, 1241, and the Mongol leader was not Batu (who commanded another army), but Baidar, son of Jagatai. Timur's attacks upon Toktamish are described (96) without a word

about the previous support afforded by Timur, whereby Toktamish secured the command, first of the White Horde, and then of all Kipchak. Schlegel's foolish suggestion that Mohammad forbade wine to his followers "as an attack upon the most blessed institution of the Gospel" is quoted (96) as reasonable, instead of being exposed as false. That Egypt recognised the authority of Timur (102) by prayer and coin is a statement that might be hard to prove. To be "devoted to chess" can hardly be called a "literary proclivity," even "to adopt a euphemism of our fair-speaking age" (104). Batu was succeeded by Sertak, but not by "Ulughji" (121). Bereke was not the first Mongol converted to Islam (126); Tuka-Timur anticipated him. The river where Bereke was defeated is the Terek, not Torek (126). Mangu-Timur died in 1280, not 1283 (126). Tuday and Talabugha (122) ought to be Tuda-Mangu and Tulabugha. Berdibeg's title was not "King of the Just" (123), but "the just King" (*Es-Sultanu-l-'adil*). Toktamish was not "son of Urus" (124), but his bitter enemy; and Urus was not "founder of the White Horde," but great-great-great-great-grandson of Orda, the founder of it. The dissolution of the Golden Horde took place in 1502, not 1480 (125); the Khanate of Kazan (not Kusan) was absorbed by Russia in 1552, not 1468 (125). In addition to these and a thousand other inaccuracies, a far more important defect must be stated. No one unread in Asiatic history could possibly obtain a connected or comprehensive idea of the history of the Mongols from Mr. Black's chapters.

In the fourth part, which deals with the Turkish race, and occupies half the volume, the same inaccuracy is discovered. After a general introduction on the traditional origin of the Turks, "who emerged at the close of Christ's first millennium," and are still a power in "Christ's nineteenth century"—as though the Founder of Christianity were a Clinton or a Whitaker—Mr. Black comes to what he calls "The Fifteenth Migration. The Turki-Turks and the Dynasty of Gh'zni." Mr. Black invariably spells Ghazni in this manner, and it was only after much fruitless speculation that we discovered that the apostrophe was inserted by way of a little joke. Finding that "every vowel save one has been called to do service in the first syllable" of Ghazni, Ghezni, Ghizni, or Ghuznee, he concluded that "the way adopted in the text seems the best for spelling this name" (137). This is mere fooling. Oriental names are puzzling enough to ordinary readers without having practical jokes inserted in them; and the case is not improved when it is remembered that the apostrophe is the sign commonly adopted in transliteration to represent an Arabic guttural peculiarly difficult of pronunciation in Western throats. To proceed to details: on p. 143 the "disorderly viceroy Amru Leith" was 'Amr, son of El-Leith. P. 144, "Of this dynasty of Samanides, who were suzerains of the Sovereign of Khorassan, who again was the suzerain of the Khalif; of this dynasty, Soboktegin, or Sebecktagi, which is Mahmud, was lieutenant." It would be hard to find a finer specimen of Mr. Black's confused style. At the time he is referring to, the Samanis were themselves Sovereigns of

Khorassan, and thus, without disputing the etymological but unusual use of the word suzerain, the first part of the sentence is a blunder. "Sebectagi, which is Mahmud," is a fine Scriptural mode of expression, but is not strictly applicable to the case of father and son; nor is it explained by the statement on the next page (145) that "On his father's death, Ismael, the second son, disputed with Mahmud [the dead father?] the right of succession." Even Mr. Black seems to have seen there was something amiss here, for he adds (147), "Then Sebectagi the elder—father and son seem to have borne this name—marched to Lahore." The simple fact is that Mahmud is not Sebektigin at all, but his son. To call "Carmath, the first great puritan preacher of Arabia," who "undertook to spiritualise the Koran," is to display a profound innocence of the history of Mohammedan dissent. Toghrulbeg's brother was Chaghar, not Jafar (169). The division of the Seljuk dynasties on p. 179 is unhistorical. "Motassem" was not the last of the line of 'Abbās (188 and 229), but El-Musta'īm, and even he was not the last, since the stock was continued in Egypt. The Turkomans could not retreat "before the advance of Tschingis" about 1234 (192), if the conqueror died in 1227. But it is useless to collect more instances of careless inaccuracy and want of proper study. Such minor points as whether the name of Aeschylus begins with an O, whether Raleigh lost his head because he introduced tobacco, whether the frequent repetition of the word "promptly" is conducive to good prose, or such forms as "bookly shape," "his godship's nose," "warriorhood of the races," "incited kinsfolk," "chrySTALLizing," "a capacious bason," "Encyclopaedia Britannica," and "unicity" are admissible—may be left to the judicious reader. The more serious aspect of such defects is that they are only the trivial signs of a general habit of mind destructive to the true narration of history.

S. LANE-POOLE.

*On Book-bindings, Ancient and Modern.*  
Edited by Joseph Cundall. (George Bell & Sons.)

MR. CUNDALL reminds us that he wrote about book-bindings thirty-three years ago, when the subject was one in which only the few took an interest; and he returns to it now, when the art is being cultivated with passion, and when the craze for fine old bindings has become the most widespread, the most acute, and the most ruinous form of bibliomania. Unfortunately for him, the literature of the subject has already become large, so that a writer who deals with it at the present day has to face a good many "odious comparisons." Mr. Cundall must show, for example, if the existence of his book is to be justified, that it contains what is not to be found in the writings of Messrs. Zaehnsdorf, Marius Michel, Gustave Brunet, Charles Blanc, and many others; or at least that he deals with old topics in a new and attractive way. It may be said at once that Mr. Cundall's way is not attractive. The book is written in the very oddest style, and the arrangement of paragraphs and sentences is

truly exasperating. What, for example, could be more comically incoherent than this passage, which comes from Mr. Cundall's account of Derome?—

"Tooled morocco was his favourite style, and upon choice books he stamped his beautiful design of a bird with outstretched wings, the only decoration he indulged in. He bound a large number of books belonging to the celebrated amateur Hangard d'Hincourt, whose library was sold in 1789. A letter written to him by Naigeon gives minute directions for the binding. Derome was a very rapid as well as skilful binder. A copy of La Fontaine's *Fables* bound by him was bought by M. Bruet [sic] for 675 francs; it afterwards fetched 10,000 francs, and finally was sold for 13,000 francs (£520). It is a valuable book, in two small volumes."

The last sentence is delicious, but unluckily the frequent occurrence of such surprises does not tend to make a book readable. Mr. Cundall's book is rendered quite unreadable by his deplorable ignorance of the rudiments of composition.

Those who care to make their way through pages written in this thorny style will find in the volume a fair number of anecdotes about celebrated book-binders in the past and some information about the processes of the art; and there are twenty-eight *facsimile* illustrations. But in no respect can Mr. Cundall's work be called satisfactory. The historical part makes no pretence at scientific treatment. The illustrations are not nearly varied enough; and why, unless the book has other merits of a different kind, should one give 31s. 6d. for twenty-eight plates, if one can buy for the same money 116 equally good ones in *La Reliure ancienne et moderne*? In the practical department the volume does not contain a hundredth part of the information which anyone can procure for 3 frs. 50 c. in the excellent little volume (*Le Relieur*) in the *Encyclopédie Roret*—a volume which does not appear in Mr. Cundall's scanty list of authorities. Add to this that the writer is constantly being drawn into the most strangely blundering expressions, partly by his want of literary skill and partly by what seems like positive want of knowledge. What, for example, is meant by "a comic epic poem called 'The Lectern,' referred to by Boileau"? Is this a way to describe *Le Lutrin*? Again, Mr. Cundall, who speaks of Samuel Pepys' mention of book-binding in his Diary, has no suspicion that Pepys' own books, in Pepys' own book-cases, are still in existence at Magdalene College, Cambridge. How, too, can book-binding be said to have "been brought to perfection" by Aldus, Maioli, and Grolier, no one of whom ever bound a book in his life? This curious confusion in thought and statement is characteristic of Mr. Cundall.

T. H. WARD.

THE HISTORY OF THE LAW OF PROPERTY.

*Ensayo sobre la Historia del Derecho de Propiedad y su Estado actual en Europa.*  
Por G. de Azcárate. Tomos I., II. (Madrid.)

"A CHANGE in the form of a government is only a political, a transformation of the civil laws of a State marks a social, revolution." It is the history of these transformations in Europe that Prof. de Azcárate traces in the volumes before us; and the result shows that

a history of them may have as deep an interest for the thoughtful student as any narrative of political revolutions.

The plan of the work strikes us as remarkably good. The author, after an outline of the laws which regulated the rights of property and the modes of succession in early historical and in classical times, divides his subject into four epochs—the Barbarian, the Feudal, the Monarchical, and the Revolutionary. Each of these periods is introduced by chapters describing in detail the institutions peculiar to them, and their connexion with preceding times; then follows an account of the actual practice in each of the principal States of Europe, and the section is closed by a chapter containing the author's conclusions on the whole.

A Spanish writer has in some respects peculiar advantages for writing a history of this kind. He is able from the customs, institutions, and tenures of his own country to trace out the connexion and evolution of successive systems more clearly than can be done elsewhere. By reason of the many survivals from anterior epochs he has actual data before him which no other European author possesses in a like degree. For instance, feudalism never attained the full development in Spain which it reached in many other countries. More fully introduced into Catalonia and Arragon than elsewhere, it halted in various stages of its growth in the other provinces. It thus assumed what appear like peculiar forms; but a Spanish historian has little more to do than to arrange these in due succession to be able to read off the history of its development from the institutions of the preceding periods. It is thus, our author concludes, that, "while the form of feudalism is Teutonic, its materials were Roman, and it was Imperial law that gave precision to its vague and undefined relations." He marks, too, that entails (*vinculaciones*) arose not in the most flourishing period, but at the beginning of the decline of the feudal aristocracy, when its political importance was disappearing, and it was aiming only at a courtier and social rank. Our author quotes the protests of Spanish statesmen and bishops of the sixteenth century against the introduction of entails, as well as the laws passed to limit their application. They are explained theoretically as "a combination of the Roman 'fidei commissum' with the principle of Teutonic masculinity and of feudal primogeniture."

The development of the doctrines of the Revolutionary period are traced in two currents—one, philosophical, from Grotius to Rousseau; the other, historical, from Machiavelli to Montesquieu, issuing in a change from absolutism and privilege to liberty and equality. Though writing in a wholly liberal spirit, and approving most of the reforms of the Revolution, our author laments that its work has been almost entirely negative and destructive. He finds fault with its exaggerated individuality, its antipathy to all forms of association; and holds that it has not, as it might have done with profit, built upon and developed some of the sounder principles of earlier periods. He questions whether, in their neglect of the principle of collective rights, the Jurists themselves may



not have sown the seeds of the violent and revolutionary socialism of our day. In the same sense he enquires whether the principle of possession of the soil by right of "prescription"—which, in the Middle Ages, so often converted the serf into the free proprietor—may not yet, in the future, "by a slow, and just, and pacific change, transform the husbandman and tenant into a proprietor," especially when the latter is habitually absent, and, by spending the rent wholly elsewhere, renders the wealth which should have been reproductive unprofitable and unproductive for the land. This right of prescription, which has worked in all ages, this "mysterious authority of time," may bestow a right in property to two factors still unrecognised—possession and labour. At the same time, he remarks, "the enormous extension of moveable property in certain countries greatly lessens the transcendental importance of the problems relating to real property, and itself will render them much more easy of solution." This consideration explains the difference in the importance of the land question in England and in Ireland.

The writer notes, as a curious exception, the different conditions of the application of the laws of property with regard to married persons and to all other relations. He shows that in all countries, and from very early times, a freedom of choice as to marriage settlements, the division or succession of property between married persons, has been left greatly to the individuals themselves; and that the amount of choice thus conceded is contrary to all legal logic.

We have perhaps said enough to show the value and the interest of the work which we are reviewing. The history is complete in the present volumes. It is carried down to the latest period—e.g., the so-called laws of "intellectual property," the rights of authors, artists, and patentees, are discussed. The Irish Land Bill of 1870 is noticed, and its working remarked on down to 1879. The third and concluding volume, which is far advanced in preparation, will treat of the actual present condition of the laws of property in Europe.

While perusing these volumes and those of Cárdenas on the history of territorial property in Spain, it has occurred to us how interesting and valuable it might be to trace in detail the results of the many different systems of custom of succession and of tenure of property which still prevail in different provinces of Spain; to show by examples their effect on the well-being of the country and on the prosperity of families; to explain how it is that by a difference of tenure the agricultural province of Pontevedra has supported the largest population in Spain, exceeding until the last decade even that of Barcelona, and even now only just below it; in what manner the many different local and private modes of succession have affected different families in the Basque Provinces; what is the effect on agriculture of the annual division of communal property by lot in other parts. Don Vicente de la Fuente in his *Discurso Histórico* (1861), and again in the *Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica* (March 1880), has drawn attention to the fact that, while the lands of the "Comunidades de Aragón" under

their imperfect but free administration have remained fertile to the present day, those of the *Señors* have become barren and "despoblados." It would be interesting to know how many of the other "desiertos," "dehesas," "despoblados" of Spain are due to similar causes. It is perhaps the greatest proof of the merit of the present work that it thus stimulates our desire for more. It is rarely that one finds a treatise of this kind too short.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*The Rebel of the Family.* By E. Lynn Linton. In 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

*'Twixt Friend and Foe.* By M. A. Wackerbarth. In 2 vols. (Remington & Co.)

*Hilary's Love Story.* By Georgiana M Craik. "Blue Bell Series." (Marcus Ward & Co.)

*Pious Frauds.* By Albany de Fonblanque. In 3 vols. (R. Bentley & Son.)

*In Pastures Green, and other Tales.* By Charles Gibbon. (Chatto & Windus.)

*The Story of an Honest Man.* By Edmond About. Translated by Bertha Ness. In 3 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

WHAT Mrs. Linton means us to infer from her last novel we know no more than she does herself. Perdita, the "Rebel of the Family," is a truthful, energetic, passionate—not to say violent—girl, living at open war with a match-making lady-mother and genteel lady-sisters. Disobedience is as the breath of her nostrils, whether against her parent's wishes she engages herself as clerk in the Post Office, joins the Women's Rights Movement, or takes stolen walks with a neighbouring chemist. For the Movement vagaries she is snubbed and reformed by the authoress, who yet winks at the walkings-out and other like matters. In fact, the writer, beginning without any fixed moral basis, flounders into a network of dilemmas, and then leaves poor Perdita to put herself right with the reader how she can. On the whole, we gather that she is meant for a martyred *femme incomprise*, more especially from her instinct for forming undesirable acquaintances. Nothing can be more grandly ferocious than her rampant love of truth—she scorns the bridle upon her lips whenever, by uncalled-for revelations, she can expose the poverty and frailties of her family, or harry her mother by an effective scene—she cannot possibly tell a fib to save her sister from infamy and her mother from ruin; but somehow, after this supreme sacrifice to Truth, she can slip out on the sly to the chemist's to revel in a purer moral atmosphere than that of her despised home. This chemist, by-the-by, has a guilty wife somewhere in an asylum, but, of course, she dies off when required. That Perdita should never have learnt or even enquired about her existence, or have resolved the mystery (which, grotesque as it is, we prefer not to explain) of the dark, bullet-headed baby nursed by old Mrs. Crawford, is simply incredible. But, after all, Perdita is a good, well-meaning girl, and quite worth reading about. Her mother is a hackneyed character, but well finished; and the elder sister is still better.

Here Mrs. Linton has succeeded in the portrait of a placid, narrow-minded beauty, heroic in her daily sacrifice to Mammon, true as steel to a false ideal of social and home duties, almost pathetic in her devotion to her mother—the only sentiment she permits herself to indulge. The perfect sympathy and friendship of these two frivolous fellow-souls is an admirable touch. The younger sister is, like most of the other characters, a mere burlesque. Mr. Brocklebank, indeed, is simply a caricature of a caricature—Josiah Bounderby, without the common-sense. We cannot pretend to accept English baronets who, on being introduced by ladies to French gentlemen, begin by insolently rallying them upon Waterloo and then challenging them. But if the gentlemen are rude throughout the book, the ladies are abusive. One scene, in which the ineffable Mrs. Winstanley calls upon the exclusive Lady Kearney expressly to insult and be insulted, or, in other words, to have it out with the woman, is enough to appal any male reader. In a long and clever description of a Women's Suffrage meeting the authoress, we suppose, has taken off the peculiarities of the leaders of the sisterhood in no kindly spirit. Bell Blount, however, the masculine lady who inveigles Perdita into her friendship, is a character too odious, and the scenes in which she appears too repulsive, even for comment. The style of the book is as bright as usual, but terribly monotonous after a few pages, the padding being compounded of cynical sentiment, seasoned with myriad metaphors. It is, in short, a bad book by a practised writer.

*'Twixt Friend and Foe* is as feeble in execution as it is ambitious and flighty in conception. It is a serious defect in a book written from a tremendously high moral point of view when that point of view is not even moral at all. Here A., having saved B.'s life, dies in his arms, after exacting an oath of awful vengeance upon one X., who, as a boy, had caused A.'s expulsion from school. B. returns home from India to find the unknown X. engaged to his old sweetheart, X.'s sister being also affianced to B.'s brother. What is poor B. to do? Apparently he does nothing in particular except terrorise the repentant X. by brutal allusions and make everybody wretched by his insufferable impertinence. But through it all this poor *Monte Cristo pour rire* never once questions the binding nature of this ridiculously wicked oath, though circumstances over which he has no control conduct him to a martyr's death, and so the victim escapes. B., whose real name is Reginald, is usually called Rex, and habitually addresses his Stella as Star.

The new story of the "Blue Bell Series" is a prosy panegyric upon a college prig who, as family tutor, reclaims a houseful of unruly boys and makes pedantic love to their sister. This very conceited and supercilious young man, indelibly branded with the vice of perfection, is, of course, a Mr. Hardy—a name somehow consecrated in goody books to this noxious tribe. The girl Hilary is a good girl enough, and the boys tear their clothes and say their lessons quite after the ordinary, but scarcely interesting, manner of their kind.

*Pious Frauds*, though as a whole inferior,

and in parts very bad, contains work of surprising originality and vigour. The first volume is extremely valuable in that it deals with some interesting types hitherto strangely neglected. Wholly exceptional characters like Becky Sharp, or the forced and sublimated creations of Dickens, or the smirking dolls selected by lesser novelists as victims for their evil baronets are none of them really representative of the young women of the lower middle-class, among whom might be found many types worthy of exhaustive analysis. Of these, two at least are here studied from life by Mr. de Fonblanque without affectation and with not a little of Balzac's dissecting skill. In May and Sibyl, the niece and ward of a disreputable Radical broker and usurer, he has, perhaps unconsciously, brought out some suggestive points. These girls have so much of the instincts of ladies—and surely that is a good deal—as results from a similar way of wasting their time, a common ignorance, and the use of the same circulating library. Their neglect, or rather defiance, of the *convenances* is the natural effect of social exclusion, of some *spretæ injuria formæ* on the part of women less attractive, if better connected, than themselves. If it falls short of the artistic glamour of Bohemianism, it at least has nothing of its narrow and barren professional arrogance; for, after all, nothing is essentially more conventional than the *vie de Bohème* itself. On the other hand, we have here the unmistakable laxity of principle, the almost congenital deceit and untruthfulness, which marks an insecure social footing, in contrast with pure generous impulses and vigorous independence of action, which can seldom be looked for in harmony with the eternal respectabilities. All this, and much more, is forcibly indicated in the flirtations of May and Sibyl with the young officer and his cousin, the supercilious man about town, who becomes as wax in the adroit hands of the provincial little maiden whom he seeks to dazzle and patronise. A few minor characters, brightly sketched, relieve the later part of the book, which is merely melodramatic, and turns upon the fulfilment of a family curse of the usual painfully baronial character.

In his volume of tales Mr. Gibbon again offers some good examples of the nineteenth-century pastoral, such as it is. While infinitely preferring the sober cheerfulness of the *Contemplative Man's Recreation*, or the simple, unclouded freshness of Theocritus, to this morbid subtilty, which views even the brightest landscapes through a veil of tears, one can hardly deny that it has added something in its way worth having to the range and depth of sentiment. After all it is Art, and of all arts the hardest to conceal, since it is exhibited in such dangerous contrast to the nature which it pretends to interpret. Yet it must be owned that Mr. Gibbon has on the whole succeeded; he is neither affected nor conventionally idyllic. In his *Pastures Green* he has really very little to tell; merely how a young farmer sulked because the parson's daughter put off their wedding for her father's sake, and how, when he married another girl, she stuck to her duty and got over her disappointment. There is nothing very heart-rending or poetical in all this, and yet, by a

subtle treatment of scenery and studied simplicity of style, a deliciously mournful twilight effect is maintained throughout, with materials which seem destined only for a joyous sunny picture. The second tale is somewhat similar; the later ones, which seem arranged in order of merit, sink into commonplace magazine stories, though in "Dominie Barclay" we find a certain amount of tragic power.

M. About's romance scarcely required translation. No Englishman would have troubled to write, and few to read, the panegyric of a crockery-ware manufacturer who worked up a capital business upon the principles of political economy—*coulour de rose*. It struck us at once that old Marivaux, after an hour's study of Mill and Bastiat, would have done the thing in just the same airy way and a great deal better. The hero, with his savings' banks, co-operative societies, and movements many and multiform, is a tiresome prig; but his father, the grave, strong peasant; his grandfather, the blind heroic volunteer of '92; and the innately wise grandmother, are forcible studies of those high positive virtues so common in France—so rare in our own land of negative morality. Nor do we think the prolonged attack upon the repressive convict system pursued in at least the old-fashioned French schools either exaggerated or unnecessary. The story—like all the rest—soon rushes into the quagmire of '70, where it sticks fast, and too slowly expires. This, however, gives M. About an opportunity of purging himself from all complicity with the Empire, and of setting himself right with the powers that be. "Politics were my aversion. The national sovereignty, violently confiscated by one man and stupidly given up by three-fourths of the electors, had become a word devoid of meaning." After Wissenbourg—if not before—matters "assumed a scandalous, infamous, odious, intolerable aspect." "German armies insolently trod the sacred soil." In all which, and much more, we think the gentleman doth protest too much, though after all we are poor judges. The translation is neat, though one adverb, "unchafferingly," partakes somewhat of sesquipedalian licence. E. PURCELL.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

*Among the Boers.* By John Nixon. (Remington and Co.) Mr. Nixon went to the Cape at the end of 1877 for the benefit of his health. Two years previously a typhoid fever affected his lungs, and he tried Bournemouth and Davos Platz; the effect of the former place he does not mention, but, having benefited by the dry and rarified air of Davos, he was advised to try South Africa for another winter. He landed at Cape Town in November 1877, and made a tour of the Orange River Free State and the Transvaal, which lasted, as far as we can gather, till June 1878, for, though he is most particular in giving the days of the week, he ignores the months, and it is only incidentally—by his mention of the Queen's birthday—that we have any clue to the time of year of his return. He tells us that he writes for two classes of readers—first, for the general reader; and, secondly, for persons in search of a climate suitable for threatened and actual pulmonary disease. The general reader must be already well acquainted with waggon-life in South Africa, and another

book was not needed for his instruction; but the second class for whom Mr. Nixon writes may learn much from his book; but we fear, with all the advantages of climate offered by the high lands of South Africa, there are few—very few—who can be honestly recommended to try them. The Cape itself is rather hurtful than beneficial, on account of the dust. To profit by the dry, rarified, and pure air it is necessary to go into the interior. Here two courses are open: either to reside for some time at one spot or to tour about in a waggon. In the former case, the monotony and absence of all resource and of every accustomed comfort must make a residence of any duration well-nigh intolerable to an invalid. The other course no one without a plentiful supply of money and a fair stock of health must attempt. There is much yet to be learnt as to the effect of the climates of South Africa on the lungs. The author mentions that consumption of a very acute type is frequent among the black convicts at Beaufort, a place recommended as a residence for invalids. This is, however, partly accounted for, but no explanation is offered for the fact that among the Mahowas, a Kaffir tribe in the Transvaal, organic disease is rare, *with the exception of affections of the lungs, from which many suffer*. Mr. Nixon certainly says that he himself was very much improved by his trip, but a gentleman with whom he travelled, and who had diseased lungs, died at Cape Town; and it is clear from the narrative that the discomforts of the journey hastened his end. The obvious conclusion from the author's experience is that the time has not yet come for the interior of South Africa becoming a sanatorium for patients suffering from chest complaints. That day is as yet far off, and the state of affairs in the Transvaal is not likely to hasten it. Mr. Nixon devotes a few pages to the subject of emigration, and it would seem that of all classes of persons the best prospect is offered to medical men; he knew one in an up-country village who was making £3,000 a year.

*Old Ali; or, Travels Long Ago.* By John Osmaston. (Hatchards.) The fashion at the present day of reproducing the works of ancient Oriental authors would lead one, on reading the title of this book, to believe that "Ali" was perhaps some little-known Mohammedan traveller whose journeys long ago were now for the first time given to the European reader. This peculiar title is explained in the Preface. The travels took place only about twenty years ago, and "Old Ali" was nothing more than the Persian servant who accompanied the author from Teheran to the Mediterranean. He turned out to be a most trusty and faithful attendant, and thus such prominence was given to his name. The taste of the title is doubtful; but then it is exclusively a matter of taste, and everyone has a right to his own feelings. In this case, as it manifests gratitude, it is at least creditable to the author. The journey described was a very long one. Starting from Hull in 1860, the author went first to Norway, and on to the North Cape—the extreme point of Europe in that direction. He came back by Bergen and Stockholm to St. Petersburg; then to Moscow and the Fair of Nijni Novgorod; from thence he went down the Volga to Astrachan, and sailed on the Caspian to Baku. From Baku he proceeded to Teheran by Resht; from Teheran his route was by Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana; and then by Kermanshar to Bagdad. From this he visited Kerbella, Babylon, and Ctesiphon; and then went north to Mosul and Nineveh, and on to the Mediterranean by Aleppo and Antioch, sighting the sea at Alexandria, returning to England by Marseilles. This journey was all done between June 22 and the following January 24—a very



short time to get over such a wide space; but this speed, although meritorious, does not add much to the character of the book. The author, instead of taking due time to observe and study the country as he went along, seems to have rushed through with the most frantic haste, as if some demon had been at his heels propelling him forward. Night and day, over mountain and plain, he went tearing over the bad roads. The long and minute accounts of this weary riding, one page recounting details so like another, are apt to make the reader also wearied; and he will be inclined to repeat the words of the author, when he comes to the end, and say "Thank God" it is over. "A thousand miles in a thousand half-hours" may suit Lillie Bridge or the Agricultural Hall, but there is no need to go to Persia or Mesopotamia to perform such a feat. The book is not without some descriptive accounts of the places the author passed through; but the details given are meagre, so that it will not be much of an authority. The sketches of character are good, and we gain a better idea of the people the author met with during his journey than of the places he visited. The Persian Khan with whom he travelled from Baku is a good portrait; and the borrowing of the gold imperial to tip the sailors with, would have been worthy of the author of *Haji Baba*. The Khan was taking the "Order of the Musjid" from the Sultan to the Shah; this must surely mean the Order of the Medjidi. Slips like this can be seen, showing that the traveller writes as he rides—in post-haste style. The "Cunic" inscription at Esther's tomb might be noted as another example; the calculation of the amount of caviare in a sturgeon, at p. 216, is evidently a slip of the pen; but, if one wished to be severe in criticising the work, it contains a fair supply of material for saying hard things. In spite of all this, and even of its religious-tract tone—which will no doubt seem a merit to many—it is well written, and contains many graphic details, particularly of individuals. If an opinion might be given on one point, the author should have given Ali the watch. Ali had given him a turquoise ring previously. Probably he did not explain its virtue, but all Orientals believe the turquoise to possess a talismanic power to save travellers from accidents, and most probably Ali had his master's safety in mind when he gave the ring—at least this is the view the author should have taken of the gift.

*Culturbilder aus Griechenland*, by Dr. T. Pervanoglu (Leipzig: Friedrich), contains a number of sketches of modern Greece and its inhabitants which are pleasantly, though superficially, written. The writer professes it to be his object to give a faithful account of the existing state of things in that country, and to remove prejudices which commonly exist concerning it. He rightly points out the strong love of equality among the Greeks, which makes them the most thoroughly democratic people in Europe, and which proceeds partly from the intense individuality which has always characterised the race, and partly from their having started at once from a condition of slavery into the position of a State. He also remarks with good reason that his countrymen are essentially merchants and seamen, and describes the immense development of the mercantile marine of Greece. So, too, the customs which he has selected for description—which are partly superstitious, partly remnants of classical antiquity, and partly observances of the most modern and Western character, such as the athletic sports, called the Olympic Games, which are held in the ancient stadium—while they produce a singularly bizarre effect, for that very reason, perhaps, are not wholly unlike the impression made on a stranger by modern Greek life. But the value of the book is marred by two great faults—a love of

declamation and a tendency to exaggerate. The former of these is conspicuous in the chapter entitled, "The Country," which, after a few pages in which the geography is well described, is almost entirely devoted to rhetoric on the subject of the Greek War of Independence and kindred topics. Similarly the account of Greek politics ignores the conflict of parties and the place-hunting, which is the greatest curse of Greece, and is little more than a history of the development of the Constitution, and declamation about the rôle of Greece in the East. On the other hand, when the author deals with facts, as in his account of the growth of modern Athens, he is really interesting. A still worse fault is his love of exaggeration, which mars the value of his statements. Thus, while the uniformity of the present language, wherever spoken, is a remarkable phenomenon, it is not true that "a superior boatman or porter speaks the same language as the most delicate girl in the most elegant drawing-room at Athens." The Morea has been freer from robbers than other parts of Greece; but when it is said that systematic brigandage never existed there, we cannot forget that an ex-Minister of the Greek kingdom was carried off some years ago from his country-seat in Triphylia by such a band, who dragged him about from one to another of their retreats in the mountains for something like a month until he was ransomed. And to say that the Greeks form the majority of the population in Asia Minor is simply absurd. We also notice here with regret what is only too common among Greeks of the present day—a disposition to praise King Otho and Queen Amalia, who, by their bureaucratic system and employment of corruption, did irreparable injury to the people they governed. The point of greatest value in the volume is the distinction which the author draws in respect of character between the inhabitants of the four divisions of the present kingdom—viz., Northern Greece, the Peloponnese, and the eastern and western islands. The first of these he describes as more like the ancient Spartans—independent, narrow-minded, upright, brave, hardy, and excellent soldiers; the Moreotes as polite, crafty, optimistic, disposed for commerce and ready to let their children seek their fortunes abroad, fond of politics and legal pursuits; the islanders of the Aegean as peace-loving and hard-working, trustworthy and virtuous, the men being especially bold sailors, while the women furnish most of the female servants who are found among the Greeks in foreign parts; the Ionian Islanders as lively, clever in trade, and distinguished from the rest of their countrymen by their musical taste, which they probably obtained from the Italians. This estimate is of value, as coming from one who has lived and observed in various parts of Greece.

*Genealogical Memoirs of the Families of Colt and Coutts*. By the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D. (London: Printed for the Cottonian Society.) Dr. Rogers has gathered together some interesting facts concerning persons who have borne at various times the names of Colt and Coutts, and his book will, therefore, be of service to anyone who is engaged in genealogical researches which touch on any of those families, or those allied to them by marriage. He should have brought out, however, more clearly than he has done the fact that, so far as is known at present, several of the races he notices were not in any way connected with each other by blood. Links of pedigree can never be assumed; positive evidence is the only material with which a scientific genealogist can work. It is in a high degree improbable that Reginald le Colt of Shropshire, Richard Colt of Kent, William le Colt of Wiltshire, or Ralph Colt of Norfolk, persons who flourished in the

thirteenth century, were in any way connected with folk called Colt or Coutts in Scotland in much more recent days. That part of the book which relates to modern people is by far the most trustworthy. It is interesting as giving family details of an humble race which by industry has raised itself to great wealth. Is there anything more trustworthy than vague tradition for the tale given on pp. 19, 20, one part of which is that "Father Peter, the Jesuit confessor of James II.," received on a certain occasion a bribe of £5,000? The priest Dr. Rogers alludes to was not a remarkably noble-minded person, but we doubt his having taken a bribe in the way stated.

*Jenkinson's Practical Guide to the Isle of Wight*. By Henry Irwin Jenkinson. Second Edition. (Stanford.) We are glad to find that this useful guide-book has reached a second edition. The botanical part of it is remarkably well done. We cannot say as much for the architectural; before a third edition is called for, cannot Mr. Jenkinson induce some friend who understands mediæval architecture to revise his pages?

#### TO JENNY.

FROM THE FRENCH OF VICTOR HUGO.

My darling! yesterday just a twelvemonth old!  
Happy you babble as, under the manifold  
Delicate leafage that lies on the dear Spring's breast,  
The year's new birdlets, opening their strange,  
wide eyes,  
Cheep and twitter from out the warmth of the nest,  
For the joy of the young plumes' growth and of  
life's surprise.  
O rose-lipt Jenny of mine, in those big books  
Whose pictures are worth your crowings and happy  
looks,  
The books I must suffer your fingers to crumple or  
tear,  
There is many a beautiful poem, but none so rare  
As you, my poem, when, catching sight of me,  
Your whole little body thrills and leaps with glee.  
The greatest men for writing have written ne'er  
A better thing than the thought a-dawn in your  
eye,  
And the musing strange and vague of one who scans  
The earth and man with an angel's ignorance.  
Ay, Jenny, God's not far off when you are nigh.  
E. H. HICKEY.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. H. Buxton Forman is about to publish through Messrs. Reeves and Turner a Shelley Bibliography, with a full account of the contents and specialities of every volume and tract included in his standard edition of Shelley's Poetical and Prose Works, and extensive lists of editions, biographies, studies, articles, and "Shelleyana" in general. As a supplement to her husband's work, Mrs. Forman has undertaken a Shelley Concordance, which will be a great gain to students of English as well as of Shelley.

MR. J. J. AUBERTIN, who published a short time since a new translation of *The Lusitads*, is about to issue a translation of seventy sonnets by Camoens. As in the case of his former work, he invites criticism of his faithfulness to the original by printing the Portuguese text opposite to his own version. Messrs. C. Kegan Paul and Co. are the publishers.

MR. G. L. GOMME and Mr. James Britten are engaged upon a *Dictionary of English Folk-Lore*, which will be published, according to present plans, in four parts.

WE understand that the following arrangements have been made for Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s forthcoming series of volumes on *The English Citizen, his Rights and Responsibilities*, which we announced recently as in preparation: Mr. H. D. Traill has undertaken to write on *Central Government*, Mr. Spencer Walpole on

*The Electorate and the Legislature*, Mr. M. D. Chalmers on *Local Government*, Mr. C. P. Ilbert on *Justice and Police*, Mr. A. J. Wilson on *National Income, Expenditure, and Debt*, Prof. William Jack on *The State and Education*, Rev. T. W. Fowle on *The Poor Law*, Mr. T. H. Farrar on *The State in Relation to Trade*, Prof. Stanley Jevons, F.R.S., on *The State in Relation to Labour*, Mr. F. Pollock on *The State and the Land*, the Hon. A. D. Elliot, M.P., on *The State and the Church*, Mr. Spencer Walpole on *Foreign Relations*, Mr. J. S. Cotton on *India*, and Mr. E. J. Payne on *Colonies and Dependencies*, the last two subjects being dealt with in the same volume.

MESSRS. REMINGTONS have in the press for early publication a new novel by Capt. Mayne Reid entitled *The Free Lances*. The same firm will publish next week *Grand Tours in Many Lands*, by Dr. McCosh, author of *Nuova Italia*.

WE understand that the Bibliography of Thomas Carlyle is being prepared by Mr. R. H. Shepherd, and will be published, uniformly with his other Bibliographies, by Mr. Elliot Stock.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH AND FARRAN are preparing, and will publish immediately, *The Churchman's Altar Manual and Guide to Holy Communion*, together with the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels, and a selection of appropriate Hymns.

ACCORDING to the last number of the *Istoričeski Viestnik* ("Historical Messenger"), there has been recently discovered in an old country-house in the government of Orlov a collection of letters from Voltaire to Count Razoumovski and Teplov, secretary to the Empress Catherine II. They have never been published, and let us hope will soon find an editor.

ON Wednesday last week Mr. Quaritch gave a dinner to some men well known in literary and antiquarian circles who wished to see his choicest MSS. before some of them—as it may be—leave England for America. His Lydgate "Siege of Troy" is certainly a magnificent MS., with most interesting and brilliant illuminations, but much too good to have been done by the poet himself. The great Talbot's Prayer-book or Book of Hours, with early French and English poems copied into it by at least three different scribes, is also a most precious relic, and ought not to leave the country even at £1,000. The Italian "Apocalyptic Visions" is the most beautiful of the set, but has not the historic associations of the MS. from which "the great Alcides of the field" read his daily prayers. We do not go farther with the list of fifteen MSS. exhibited, but need hardly say that no such collection was ever before in the hands of an English bookseller as his own property.

MESSRS. WILSON AND M'CORMICK, of Glasgow, inform us that they have been appointed sole agents in Great Britain for the sale of *Das Magazin für die Literatur des In- und Auslandes*, the oldest of German literary Reviews, and the only one which specially, and with marked ability, treats of current English literature.

THE Rev. George Smith, LL.D., of Edinburgh, wishes us to state that the popular edition of his *Life of Dr. Alexander Duff* has been issued by the publishers without having been finally revised by himself, and in face of his remonstrances.

*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Carlyle*, with personal reminiscences and selections from his private letters to numerous correspondents, by Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, will be issued immediately by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.

THE library of the late Lord Hampton, which was sold this week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, stirred deeply the pulses and purses of the great book-buyers. The most

precious article in the sale was a copy of the Old Testament volume of "The Mazarine Bible," which was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £760. The same gentleman secured other Biblical and liturgical treasures in the little volume of Tyndale's English Pentateuch (£40), of which only one perfect copy, now in the British Museum, is extant; Cranmer's "Great Bible" of 1539 (£32 10s.); the two "Common Prayers" of Edward VI. of 1549 and 1552 (£71 and £66); the Common Prayer of 1561 bound (with Sternhold's Psalms of 1567) for "William Allen Lord Mayor, 1571" (£20 10s.); the first edition of Knox's famous *Liturgy* printed at Geneva in 1556 (£41); Geoffroy Tory's *Horæ B. V. M.*, 1527, a rare volume, with beautiful wood-cut borders (£101); and the French translation of Edward VI.'s Common Prayer, printed at London in 1553 (£45). Among the other books of high value we may mention Coverdale's "Zürich Bible" of 1550 (£22 10s.); "The Bishops' Bible" of 1568 (£26 10s.); a Latin MS. Bible of the early part of the fourteenth century, of French execution, but misdescribed as English in the catalogue (£70 10s.); *Horæ B. V. M.*, printed by Kerver in 1522 (£109); *Missale Sarisburiense*, Parisii, 1516 (£49); and Wynkyn de Worde's edition of *Glanville de Proprietatibus*, imperfect (£25).

MR. FURNIVALL has for the last three weeks been searching, with Mr. J. Chaloner Smith's help, the old Inventories at Somerset House, in the hope of finding Shakspeare's among them. But at present the only one that has turned up at all relating to the poet's family is the Inventory of Sir John Bernard, the surviving second husband of Shakspeare's granddaughter and last descendant, Elizabeth Hall, who first married Thomas Nash. And in this Inventory of Sir John's the only entries relating to property at Stratford-upon-Avon—no doubt Shakspeare's old dwelling-house, New Place, or his "four yard land and a halfe" that descended to his grand-daughter—are "a Rent at Stratford vpon Avon, iiiiij<sup>d</sup>," and "old goods and Lumber at Stratford vpon Avon, at iiiiij<sup>d</sup>." Unluckily there are no particulars of "All the Bookes" in the "Studdy" xxix<sup>th</sup> xj, or of "all the Pictures" in the Parlour (v<sup>th</sup> x), the best Chamber, and the Little Chamber, or we might have known what copies of the Quartos and Folios, and what pictures of her grandfather, Lady Bernard left to her husband when she died in February 1669-70. Sir John Bernard's goods and chattels were valued at £948 10s., but among them was a Bond of Wm. Thursby, Esq., for £615. New Place was not sold till after Sir John's death.

WE learn from the *Nation* that Messrs. Osgood and Co. will publish during the current year *Illustrations of the Earth's Structure*, by Prof. N. S. Shaler and Mr. W. M. Davis. The *Quarterly* and the *Edinburgh* are both to be published in America from the same plates as the English editions by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co.

WE learn from the *Revue Critique* that the first volume of Señor Guerra y Orbe's great work on the Geography of the Iberian Peninsula in Ancient Times is in the press, and may be expected to appear next spring. It will comprise Galicia, the Asturias, and Cantabria. The result of M. Hartwig Derenbourg's official commission to study the Arabic MSS. in Spain is that he has reported upon no less than 1,835 MSS. in the libraries of the Escorial, Madrid, Alcala, Toledo, Seville, and Granada. The Literary Society of Prague has published the *Life of Vok de Rosemberg*, which is described as highly important for the study of Bohemian history in the sixteenth century. M. Kolliarevsky, Professor of Slavonic Philology in the University of Kiev, is in the course of editing a complete edition of the works of Maximovitch

(1804-73), one of the first authorities on the literature of Little Russia.

DR. HERMANN VARNHAGEN, of Greifswald, has just acquired a fourteenth-century Italian version of the collection of old stories called "The Seven Sages" from the Additional MS. 27429 in the British Museum. He gives a full Introduction and notes, with extracts from the Old-High-German version, &c.

THE eighth annual meeting of the English Dialect Society was held on last Monday week at Manchester, the Mayor of the city presiding. The report of the honorary secretary, Mr. J. H. Nodal, showed that the financial position was sound, but an increase in the number of subscribers is extremely desirable; it would enable the society to push on faster with the work, to issue more rapidly the books which are waiting to be printed, and to give to each individual member a greater return for the year's subscription. There are now forty-two subscribing libraries, of which seven are Continental (Berlin, Copenhagen, Göttingen, Halle, Munich, Stockholm, and Strassburg), one in New Zealand, and eight in the United States. The number of members is 260, making, with the libraries, a total roll of 302 subscribers. The publications for 1881 will probably be selected from the following:—*Leicestershire Words, Phrases, and Proverbs*, collected by the late Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D., edited, with Additions and an Introduction, by Sebastian Evans, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law; *Turner's Names of Herbes* (1547), edited by James Britten, F.L.S.; *Fitzherbert's Book of Husbandrie* (1534), edited by the Rev. Prof. Skeat; *Glossary of Words in Use in the Isle of Wight*, by C. Roach Smith; *Glossary of the Lancashire Dialect*, part ii., by J. H. Nodal and George Milner; and *Dictionary of English Plant Names*, part iii. (completing the work), by J. Britten, F.L.S., and Robert Holland.

THE "Poets' Corner" of the Mitchell Public Library at Glasgow contains at present the works of 1,222 Scottish poets and verse-writers, of whom 1,022 are named and the rest anonymous. The honorary treasurer is desirous of making the collection more complete, and invites contributions of different editions and materials bearing generally upon the bibliography of the poets of Scotland.

THE annual Report of the President of Harvard College, as analysed in the *Nation*, conveys a good deal of interesting information concerning the position of higher education in America. We learn that the total number of colleges and universities now in existence is 360, of which nearly two hundred are not more than thirty years old, and only twenty are older than the century. This prodigious increase has, of course, been principally exhibited in the Western States, where it has been marked by a tendency towards gratuitous instruction. Out of the total number of colleges more than a third charge either no tuition fee or only a nominal one, not exceeding thirty dollars (£6) a-year. At Harvard itself the most important step recently taken is the foundation of a pension for retiring professors, towards which a single graduate has contributed 20,000 dollars (£4,000). It is also pointed out that the university examinations for women have been assimilated to those for men.

DR. JUSSERAND has a short sarcastic article in the *Revue Critique* on a M. Hallberg's *History of English Literature*, according to which we have no other works of King Alfred than his Proverbs and a few fragments, and no more of Layamon's *Brut* than a fragment. M. Hallberg is also of opinion that Langland's *Vision of Piers Ploughman* was imitated from the *Roman de la Rose*, and that Chaucer was born in 1328 and wrote the *Testament of Love*.



FROM an interesting account in the *Scotsman* of Carlyle's funeral, we learn that the house at Ecclefechan in which Carlyle was born is still standing, being inhabited by the village gravedigger. The actual room is described as measuring only four or five feet in width by eight or nine feet in length, with a bed-place formed in the old style of making a recess in the wall. The house into which his father afterwards moved, and where Carlyle was brought up, situated in a lane known as "Carlyle's Close," has become the village shambles. The building of the old Secession Kirk, to which his father belonged, also exists to this day; and the parish school, in which Carlyle received his earliest education, is now used as a casual poor-house and soup-kitchen.

THE *Catalogo Ragionato*, etc., mentioned in the ACADEMY for January 8 (p. 26) has just appeared. It quite satisfies the high expectations that had been formed of it. It is a very ably edited book, and a full key to the "master's" numerous articles scattered in various magazines and newspapers. Dr. Isaia Luzzatto, the eldest living son of the lamented professor (the promising young scholar, Filoseno, having died in his father's lifetime), may justly call this work a labour of love.

WE have also to report the appearance of another work; but this, although also posthumously edited, is more directly Prof. Luzzatto himself. The title of this book is *Yesode Hattorah*, and it treats in Hebrew on the principles of Judaism, but is by no means a catechism. Parts of it are to be found in Hebrew in Weiss' *Beth Hamdrash*, under the present title; and others in Italian, in the *Educatore Israelita*, under the title of "Giudaismo Illustrato, parte ii." It is, however, now published as a whole for the first time. The author speaks of this little book, which occupies *in toto* (Title, Dedication, Prefaces, &c.) not more than sixty-eight small octavo pages, as "the choice fruit of his labours" (see the dedication to his father-in-law, p. 7). The publisher, Mr. Isaac Graeber, of Przemyśl, in Austrian Poland, is an admirer of Jewish literature in general, and of the author in particular. When one casts a glance on the works of Prof. Luzzatto already published, and sums up with them those that still await publication, one is astonished both at the author's activity and solidity. With others the clerical work alone would have almost absorbed a life so short as was the author's. S. D. Luzzatto wrote much, and all of it was excellent.

THE names of Stubbes and Furnivall came together when the old Puritan's famous denunciation of the Abuses in Dress and Manners in England in 1583 was edited, with full Forewords and Notes, for the New Shakspere Society by its founder in 1877-79. But here is an instance of their earlier joinder, which we owe to the kindness of the most illustrious owner of the Puritan name now: "in 1654, Nell, Bess and Nan Stubbs, being mother and two daughters, were hanged at Chester for bewitching Mrs. Furnivall, wife to Mr. Anthony Furnivall, daughter to Mr. John Furnivall, of Fallowes." (Earwaker's *Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 362.)

WITH reference to a passage in the last paragraph of the Rev. Mark Pattison's review of *Arrows of the Chase*, in last week's ACADEMY, a correspondent sends us the following extract from the Preface to that collection, of Mr. Ruskin's letters:—

"It is first due to the compiler of the Bibliography of Mr. Ruskin's writings, Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, to state in what measure this book has been prompted and assisted by his previous labours. Already acquainted with some few of the letters which Mr. Ruskin had addressed at various times to the different organs of the daily press, it was not

until I came across the Bibliography that I was encouraged to complete and arrange a collection of these scattered portions of his thought."

OWING to the misreturn of a proof, the word "Iarza," in the Rev. H. G. Tomkins' letter on p. 120 of the last number of the ACADEMY, was throughout misprinted as "Iazza."

#### MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

*Macmillan's Magazine* has an article by Mr. Saintsbury on Mr. Christie's *Etienne Dolet*, containing some suggestive remarks on a side of the Renaissance which has been too much overlooked by modern writers. Mr. Saintsbury calls attention to the service which the Renaissance rendered as "a schoolmaster to bring the languages of Europe to full literary perfection," and shows that French literature especially illustrates the stages of this influence. Mr. Almond writes on "Athletics and Education" with a view to the treatment of athletics as a branch of sanitary science applied to schools. Mr. Spencer Walpole gives a few reminiscences of the late Frank Buckland which are full of good stories about the fun, amiability, and eccentricities of that enthusiastic naturalist. We trust that these stories may be collected in a more permanent form; they are too good to be lost to posterity.

IN the *Deutsche Rundschau* Herr Preger, under the title of "The Discovery of Hypnotism," calls attention to the writings of the late Dr. Braid, which seem to have gained more notice in Germany than in England. As we see, however, that they are soon to be published in a collected edition, they will no doubt receive more consideration. Herr Scherer, in an article on "Lessing," complains that all existing biographies are unsatisfactory, and give no clear account of Lessing's character or work, because they do not sufficiently divide its several stages. He views Lessing as being chiefly a journalist up to the publication of *Miss Sara Sampson*, an aesthete till the time of producing *Emilia Galotti*, thence till his death a theologian, but in all his phases essentially a dramatist. Herr Jastrow writes on "The Latest Representations of the History of the World," and criticises the views of Buckle, Weber, and Oncken, and calls attention to the last work of Ranke as being necessary to complete his previous labours by sketching the beginning of that *weltgeschichtliche Bewegung* which his previous works regard as being in motion.

IN the February part of the *Alpine Journal* Mr. W. A. B. Coolidge begins a lively and promising series, with plenty of novelty, under the general title of "Explorations in the Cottian Alps." He gives a tempting picture, or rather set of pictures, of the Chambeyron district. The number contains a second instalment of Mr. Whymper's rough jottings during his expedition among the Great Andes of Ecuador this time last year. Among the most useful features of the studies in the Journal are the rectification of the errors of maps and guide-books and the hints about inns and lodgings. Mr. Frederick Gardiner's paper on his three new ascents without guides in Southern Dauphiné is printed, with a map of the "Pics" at the head of Val Godemar; and Mr. A. Cust continues his "Wanderings in Ticino"—Val Verzasca and Val Lavizzara. He does justice to the amazing and unparalleled green hues of the mountain-stream, "die intensiv smaragdgrüne, kristallhelle Verzasca;" as Tschudi calls it, "die Perle aller Bergströme der Schweiz." It is curious that a traveller should visit so many of the Ticino villages and take no note of the exciting political ferment at work in every corner of this canton. In Mr. Freshfield's "Notes on Old Tracks" he takes us to Monte Rosa (or rather to the south-western side of it), the valleys of

Aosta, Challant, and Lys. The "New Expeditions" and "Reviews and Notices" are admirable, the latter containing very full recent French and Italian Alpine bibliography up to date.

EDITORS of magazines, like other persons connected with literature, may perhaps fairly claim the Apollonian privilege of not always drawing the arrow to the head. The February number of *Le Livre* is not quite up to the very high level of its two predecessors. A certain heaviness always seems to result from the filling up of the space of a Review entirely or mainly with instalments of serial matter. And this month the permanent portion of *Le Livre* is wholly occupied by such matter. It is true that the subjects—armorial bindings, the Casanova Memoirs, and the life and performances of that rather scrupulous bibliophile, Jamet le Jeune—are all interesting enough; but still the number wants lightening, while the foreign correspondence is chiefly devoted to the less important literatures. On the other hand, the reviews of French current literature seem to be increasing in bulk, and very likely M. Uzanne finds that this is a promising course. Hitherto most efforts to establish in France anything like our weekly Reviews of literature have failed. These monthly *compte-rendus* may be more fortunate. The illustration this month is a reproduction—by one of the innumerable processes of photogravure, apparently—of a frontispiece of Marillier's. It is not the happiest we have seen, but it is a fair specimen of the delicate, if frivolous, art which suited so well with the literature it illustrated, and which now makes that literature for the time a delight to Parisian book-hunters.

IN the *Revista Contemporanea* of January 30 Perez de Guzman begins a series of articles on "The Founders of Constitutional Rule in Spain." The subject of the present sketch is the Conde de Toreno, the author of the History of the Rising, War, and Revolution of Spain. His education, though conducted by Churchmen, was based on the "Contrat Social" and the "Emile" of Rousseau. Hence his adoption of advanced democratic opinions, from which he afterwards recoiled. An interesting episode of his life was his welcome to England in 1808 as the almost boyish deputy of his native province, the Asturias, to solicit English aid. Becerra de Bengoa continues his description of the coal-mines of Santullan, and Diaz Sanchez his "Guia de Simancas." Emilio de Santos tells the story of the design and construction of the Spanish Mudejar house in the last Paris exhibition. Miguel Gutierrez has a rather striking poem on "The Tears" of Boabdil, and "The Smiles and Hopes" of Isabella at the taking of Granada and the news of the discovery of America.

#### OBITUARY.

KARL BRUNNER, the archivist of Aarau, who died on January 26, was a characteristic Swiss scholar. He was born in 1831 at Hemberg in the Toggenburg, the twelfth of thirteen children, whose father secured them a good education. His passion for history and archaeology was traced by him to the fascinating instruction which he received at the cantonal school in Aarau from Prof. Rochholz. He chose the calling of a Swiss pastor, and completed his theological studies at the universities of Zürich and Tübingen. At the latter he became a zealous disciple of the then prevailing "Tübingen school," to which he remained faithful until his death. He never became a mere controversialist, however, and throughout his life maintained friendly intercourse with men of all parties. His first ministerial duty was at Kappel, where he served as "Vikar," or, as we should say, assistant-curate. In 1856 he was

elected Pfarrer of Henau, and in 1858 of Bühler in Appenzell. His zeal for the schools, in which he effected great improvements, drew him away from his clerical work; and in 1864 he was called to the cantonal school of Appenzell at Trogen, as teacher of religion, history, and the German language and literature. The wonderful success of his work here as a trainer of school-teachers made him known in wider circles, and in 1867 he was invited to become Rector of the Gymnasium in Biel. His new position freed him from much drudgery, and enabled him to turn his attention more closely to his favourite study. Moved by the great work which his friends von Stürler and J. J. Amiet, the State-archivists of the cantons of Bern and Solothurn, had done for the archives of those two republics, he took to heart the miserable and disorderly condition of the exceedingly rich archives of the canton of Aargau. "Disorder in the archives," he said, "is a kind of internal sickness in a State. Unused archives are like mines without miners." He longed, as he put it, "to bring back life into those dead heaps of writing by uniting them, ordering them, and restoring them to their proper use." The Government of Aargau at last invited him to the task, and in 1873 he moved to Aarau and devoted himself with unwearied labour for the remainder of his life to this arduous undertaking. The canton is the seat of numerous ecclesiastical and monastic foundations, the archives of which had come into the possession of the State. Brunner's registers were no mere catalogues, but elucidatory descriptions of his text, which will make them for all time an indispensable help to the student. He found the archives of the foundations of Königsfelden, Zofingen, and Wettingen to be rich in Papal documents. His own original contributions to history were not numerous. The most important of them is his *Life of Hans von Hallwil*, the hero of Grandson and Murten, illustrated with original documents. He was a contributor to the *Argovia*, the *Anzeiger für schweizerische Geschichte*, and to the *German Allgemeine deutsche Biographie*. He also translated into German Rilliet's epoch-making work, *Les Origines de la Confédération suisse, Histoire et Légende*. This translation contains a valuable independent Supplement. It was the grief of his last days that he was deprived of the hope of attaining the great object of his life—the complete organisation of the archives of the illustrious "gau" of the Aar.

On the 3rd inst. the Hungarian poet Coloman Tóth (Tóth Kálmán) breathed his last. Indeed, since he was struck by apoplexy on October 13, 1879, he had been little better than a living corpse. He was born in 1831, at Baja, a town in the South of Hungary on the banks of the Danube, and at the age of sixteen published his first collection of verses. During the war of 1848-49 he served in the National army, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant. He was by that time already known as a popular songwriter whose verses, set to music, were sung both in drawing-rooms and by the people. Love and patriotism were his favourite, almost exclusive, themes; and he was called the "poet of the Hungarian ladies." In 1851 he became sub-editor, and in 1856 editor, of a journal entitled *Hölgyfutár* ("Ladies' Messenger"), in which his lyrics continually appeared. In 1857 he became by chance a dramatic author. One evening he was playing at cards, when one of the party, an actor, rose and excused himself on the ground that he had to translate a play for production on the occasion of his benefit. "Don't go," said Tóth; "why, I will write you an original one." Although this first dramatic attempt was not particularly successful, subsequent dramas of his attained a permanent place in the

répertoire of the Hungarian theatre. In 1860, when political discussion became freer and more lively in Hungary, Tóth started a political comic paper, *Bolond Miska* ("Crazy Mike"). This paper proved a great success, as was shown by its editor being frequently put in prison during the so-called *provisorium*. The governor, Count Pálffy, however, always protested that he loved him, upon which Deák observed, "Yes, as a bird—in a cage." He was, in fact, in prison when, in 1861, he was elected member of the Academy. The confirmation of his election was, however, refused by Count Pálffy, to whom Eötvös, the President of the Academy, sarcastically said, "Quite right. Do not confirm it; he is not popular enough." For three years Pálffy persisted in his refusal, and only withdrew it when the Academy threatened to ignore the want of confirmation by giving Tóth office while his election still remained unconfirmed. On the re-establishment of the Constitution he represented his native town in three successive Parliaments.

Of the three deaths of Russian men of letters which we have had to chronicle within a fortnight that of Theodor Michailovich Dostoyevsky, whose interment took place with much pomp on Sunday last, was perhaps the greatest loss to literature. He is doubtless best known in this country by his *Memoirs from the House of the Dead*, which has been translated into English. This work was based upon his own experience of Siberia, whither he was exiled under Nicholas for his connexion with the Petrashevsky Society, and whence he was allowed to return after the present Emperor's accession to the throne, weakened, however, in health and subject to epileptic fits. *Crime and Punishment*, *Demons*, *The Idiot* are among his other most famous works. He stood unrivalled in the analysis of feeling, but it was nearly always feeling of a morbid tinge which characterised his productions. This has full scope in his delineation of the murderer's remorse in *Crime and Punishment*, but reaches a still greater height in *The Brothers Karamazov*, which, during the last two years, has appeared in M. Katkov's magazine, *Russkii Vyechnik*. The sombre hues with which he invests his stories and the spell with which he enthralled the reader remind one forcibly of Edgar Poe. In this respect his work forms a very striking contrast to that of Tourgenief and Pisemsky, where bright, fresh love has such a large place. In 1876 Dostoyevsky conceived the idea of rendering himself independent of publishers, and accordingly started a monthly magazine, *Dnyebnik Pisatelya*, "The Author's Diary," of which he was alike editor, publisher, and contributor. In this there appeared from his pen not only tales, but also articles on current topics of social and political interest. These last, however, were much inferior to his work as a novelist, and manifested his adherence to the narrowest school of Slavophiles, and his antipathy to the Liberal ideas of Western Europe. After remaining in abeyance for two years, the *Author's Diary* had begun to appear again a few months before the death of its editor.

THE death, on February 1, is announced of Theodor Bogdanovich Miller, whose metrical translations had ever since 1841 given him a recognised place in Russian literature. He was born in Moscow in 1818, and received his early education in the German Peter and Paul School. His circumstances forbade his entering the university. While studying pharmacy, he found means of attending the lectures of professors on other subjects, and in 1841 he passed the examination for teacher of the Russian and German languages. After twenty-eight years he retired from this profession, and devoted himself wholly to literature, for which he had

always felt the strongest attraction. Among the most important of his numerous works may be mentioned his translations of *Measure for Measure* and *Cymbeline*, and of Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*. During the last year or two M. Miller had been working with feverish energy, which, it is thought, seriously affected his health, already impaired by the hardships of his early life. He leaves two complete works in MS.

MR. JOHN THOMAS DICKS, publisher of the *Complete Shilling Shakespeare*, and proprietor of several London newspapers and periodicals, died at Mentone on the 4th inst.

WE regret to notice also the death of Mr. John Sampson Courtney, of Penzance, who was the author of several valuable works, including a *Guide to Penzance*, and a valued contributor to the *Journal of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society*. His eldest son is M.P. for Liskeard; another son is Mr. W. P. Courtney.

THE death of Cesare Cantù, announced in our last number, is contradicted.

#### WILL OF WILLIAM SHAKSPERE, OF ST. SEPULCHRE'S, LONDON, A.D. 1413.

(BROWN 1400-1418, COMMISSARY COURT OF LONDON, LEAF 255.)

FOR his namesake's sake, whose will was proved in 1616, this two hundred years' earlier Shakspeare's will from the Prerogative Office may have some slight interest for your readers.

F. J. FURNIVALL.

In Dei nomine, Anno domini M<sup>o</sup> CCCC<sup>o</sup> xiiij<sup>o</sup>, Ego Wilhelmus Schakspere,\* compos mentis, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. In primis, lego animam meam deo omnipotenti, beate Marie, omnibus sanctis; corpus quo meum ad sepeliendum infra Hospitale sancti Iohannis Ierosolymitani in Anglia.† Item lego fratri Hugoni ad disponendum in predicto loco iij s. iij d. Item lego patri meo xxs. Item lego matri mee xxs. Item lego presbiteris conventualibus vj s. viij d. sancti Iohannis. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum, vbi-cumque inuentorum, do & lego Executoribus meis, Willelmo Bridesale et Iohanni Barbour, supra debita et expensa, ad disponendum pro salute anime mee, meliori modo que poterint an sciuerint. Probatum est hoc testamentum coram nobis Thoma Burgh, in legibus &c., Commissario generali, tercio nonarum Augusti, Anno domini M<sup>o</sup> CCCC<sup>o</sup> xiiij<sup>o</sup>. Et commissaria est Administratio omnium bonorum &c., Executoribus &c., et Admissa per eosdem in forma iuris.

#### THE CODEx ZACYNTHIUS.

THE Codex Zacynthius, which contains portions of St. Luke's Gospel, cannot possibly be of earlier date than the sixth century, nor can it be much later than the eighth. Without examining the original, it would perhaps be impossible from the character of the writing to decide which is the more probable date; and, unfortunately, the transcript published by Dr. Tregelles in 1861 does not help to settle the question. The Codex itself has been reprinted page for page and line for line with the original, so far as the text of the gospel is concerned, from types in the possession of the Trustees of the British Museum, which, of course, represent only approximately the shape of the letters of the MS., and in a size which, taking into consideration the whole surface occupied by the length and breadth of the letters, is about half that of the original. Not having seen the palimpsest itself, we are able to compare only the body of the work with the

\* Sepulcri (in margin). † St. John's, Clerkenwell.



specimen of one page which was executed in *facsimile*; and the comparison is not such as to leave a favourable impression of the accuracy of the printed copy. Dr. Tregelles has represented the obverse of fol. 84 of the Codex, and there are as many as seven variations between this and what purports to be an exact representation of it. In four instances the colon of the *facsimile* at the end of a clause has been omitted in the copy. In three others there are the following omissions—that of the two dots over  $\tau$  and  $\iota$ , and a bar over  $\pi$ . And we need hardly say that the presence or absence of the dots over the vowels  $\tau$  and  $\iota$  is of considerable importance in estimating the antiquity of handwriting. Now, the handwriting of the text would be pronounced to be of the sixth century if it had not been surrounded at the top and bottom and one side by a *catena* written in precisely the same hand in somewhat smaller character, four of the letters of which,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\varsigma$ , are much smaller and narrower, and very unlike the writing of that century. There is, therefore, very little internal evidence to guide us in forming an estimate of the century to which it belongs. There are other peculiarities in the MS. which may be noticed, and which may help hereafter towards deciding the point. Meanwhile, it is noticeable that the character of the writing is very like that of the recently discovered Codex Rossanensis.

Of these peculiarities, the principal, perhaps, is the absence of contractions, which points to the earlier date. There are, upon the whole, about twelve words which are habitually contracted, and some of these are occasionally written in full. In addition to the words which seem to have always been written in contracted form, such as  $\theta\epsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\pi\acute{\nu}\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha$ , and the like, with their inflexions, we meet with  $\nu\acute{\iota}\circ\varsigma$ ,  $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\rho$ ,  $\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho$ , and others, which are written sometimes at length, sometimes contracted. There is one contraction which appears to be used quite unnecessarily at the end of a line, and scarcely ever in any other place—namely, the omission of the final  $\nu$ , with a bar over the preceding vowel. Thus, in a case where, as occasionally happens, a verse of the gospel is written twice, we have at the end of a line  $\kappa\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon$ , though there was abundance of room for the insertion of the final letter, and upon the verse being repeated, and the word occurring in the middle of a line, it is written  $\kappa\lambda\eta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu$  in full. And this contraction is adopted in more than one instance at the end of a line, in the middle of a word—e.g.,  $\text{ἰδόντες}$ , the first line ending with  $\text{ἰδ\bar{o}}$ , the next beginning with  $\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ . In addition to these peculiarities, we may notice the prevailing forms of  $\epsilon\iota\pi\alpha\nu$ ,  $\eta\lambda\theta\alpha\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\rho\alpha\nu$ , which this MS. has in common with the most ancient MSS. of the New Testament, though occasionally the form  $\epsilon\iota\pi\omicron\nu$ , &c., is used. Again, the paragogic  $\nu$  is almost, though not quite, invariable (we think there are only three exceptions), and the insertion of the  $\mu$  in such words as  $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\eta\varsigma$  is, we believe, without exception. Also, the words  $\delta\alpha\beta\acute{\iota}\delta$  and  $\mu\alpha\rho\iota\alpha$  appear in the form  $\delta\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta$  and  $\mu\alpha\rho\iota\mu$ , except in one case, where the former is contracted into  $\delta\alpha\delta$ . Capernaum is written  $\kappa\alpha\phi\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\alpha\upsilon\omicron\mu$ . The stops are inserted most capriciously, but these may perhaps be from a later hand; so, probably, nothing can be inferred from this. The itacisms are not nearly so numerous as those in the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., but this is owing to the intelligence of the scribe, who certainly understood the language he was copying, and was, moreover, for the most part careful, as the mistakes in copying are but few. They amount to about twelve in all, consisting chiefly of the omission or the repetition of a single letter, so that the MS. may be said to represent with unusual correctness the text of the earlier MS. from which it was copied. Now, as this MS. is a text of St. Luke's Gospel, with a *catena* of commentary encircling it, the part which contains the gospel probably

represents a somewhat earlier text than that of the period at which it was written. And, beyond all question, if this text was not itself written in the sixth century, it is of as great value and contains as good readings as the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS. of the fourth century.

We take it for granted that the Sinaitic MS. is the most valuable of all texts, at least for the gospels, and that the Vatican comes next to it. This Codex seems to resemble the former most in its readings, but it has a few very curious readings in which it is unique, or nearly so. The most remarkable of these is at the beginning of the 31st verse of the 7th chapter, where, instead of the words  $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon\ \delta\epsilon\ \delta\ \kappa\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\circ\varsigma$ , the following are substituted:— $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\epsilon\tau\acute{\iota}\ \epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma\ \epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron\ \alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\ \tau\omicron\iota\varsigma\ \mu\alpha\theta\eta\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ . The words  $\epsilon\iota\pi\epsilon\ \delta\epsilon\ \delta\ \kappa\acute{\upsilon}\rho\iota\circ\varsigma$  must be pronounced to be spurious, and were apparently introduced to avoid the abruptness of the continuation of our Lord's words after the break of verses 29 and 30. The words here substituted are an equally awkward insertion, and serve only to confirm the judgment of both Tischendorf and Tregelles, who omit the connecting link altogether, following in this the Sinaitic and the Vatican as well as the Alexandrian and St. Jerome's version.

In the 9th and 10th verses of the 8th chapter we have this MS. alone reading  $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\ \eta\ \pi\alpha\rho\alpha\beta\omicron\lambda\eta\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$ ; for  $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma\ \epsilon\iota\eta\ \eta\ \pi\alpha\rho\alpha\beta\omicron\lambda\eta\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\eta$ ; and  $\text{ἰδωσιν}$  for  $\beta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\sigma\iota\nu$ ; and, in the 15th verse,  $\text{τελεσφοροῦσιν}$  for  $\kappa\alpha\rho\tau\omicron\phi\omicron\rho\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ . But all these instances merely indicate the natural mistake of a scribe copying a document which he understands, and with which he is more or less familiar. The same account is to be given of the reading  $\epsilon\upsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma\ \text{ἰδῶν}$  for  $\text{ὡς ἰδῶν παραχρῆμα}$  in ver. 47 of the same chapter, and of  $\text{ὅπο των}$  for  $\text{ἐλλαν δὲ}$  in the 8th verse of the next chapter; while in the reading  $\text{ἰδασατο}$  for  $\text{ἴατο}$  in the 11th verse, in which this MS. stands almost alone of early MSS., we have, perhaps, the true reading as written by the evangelist.

And now to revert to the earlier portion of the Codex. We have in chap. i., ver. 20, this MS. alone reading  $\kappa\lambda\eta\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$  for  $\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\omega\theta\eta\sigma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ ; and in ver. 66,  $\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma\ \kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha\iota\varsigma$  for  $\tau\eta\ \kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$ . There is also the omission of  $\tau\delta$  before  $\sigma\eta\mu\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$  in ver. 12, and of  $\delta\eta$  after  $\text{διέλθωμεν}$  in ver. 15; but of these it is impossible to say whether they are due to the scribe or to the MS. from which he copied. Again, in the following verse it is difficult to say whether  $\kappa\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$  for  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$  is an error of a similar kind, or whether it is entitled to be chronicled as a various reading.

Another reading, in chap. vii., ver. 4, of  $\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\nu$  for  $\pi\alpha\rho\epsilon\kappa\lambda\omicron\nu\nu$  serves only to show the occasional carelessness of a writer using a word of similar import to that used in the MS. from which he was copying. In the 6th verse the transposition of  $\mu\omicron\nu$  is a mere oversight, making no difference in the sense.

The reading  $\epsilon\gamma\eta\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\theta\eta$ , compounded of the ordinary  $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\rho\tau\alpha\iota$  and  $\eta\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\theta\eta$  of the Sinaitic and Vatican, as adopted by Lachmann and Tregelles, in ver. 16, is of the same kind.

The omission of  $\text{πρὸ προσώπου σου}$ , in ver. 27, is an omission of the class homoeoteleuton; while that in ver. 22, of  $\chi\omega\lambda\omicron\iota\ \pi\epsilon\rho\iota\pi\alpha\tau\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ , is of the same kind.

As we proceed, omitting only very slight variations from the *Textus Receptus*, we come, in the 9th verse, to  $\text{διδάσκαλε ἔδωκεν}$  for  $\text{ἐπιστάτα εἶδωμεν}$ , in which, again, the change is due to the writer's dwelling on the meaning more than on the sound of the word.

Nothing that we have yet said indicates any particular value in the Codex Zacynthius. It would seem that the scribe understood the language he was writing, but this would afford no guarantee for the accuracy of his transcript. It is necessary, therefore, to notice the number and the kind of mistakes of writing which appear in the MS. And we are enabled easily to decide that the mistakes, such as they are, are his own, for he

was too well acquainted with the language to allow of the supposition that the mistakes were in the copy from which he transcribed. They are comparatively few, and are such as a tolerably careful copyist might fall into. We notice a repetition of the conjunction  $\kappa\alpha\iota$ , the omission of a letter two or three times—as  $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\gamma\epsilon\eta$  for  $\sigma\upsilon\gamma\gamma\epsilon\eta\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\chi\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$  for  $\epsilon\chi\theta\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\sigma\pi\lambda\alpha\chi\upsilon\sigma\theta\eta$  for  $\epsilon\sigma\pi\lambda\alpha\chi\upsilon\sigma\theta\eta$ —and the substitution of one vowel for another, such as could not be designated an itacism, in one place as  $\eta\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\tau\omicron$  for  $\eta\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron$ . Besides these, the only errors we have noticed are the omission of two letters in two or three cases, and three letters in another, of the class of homoeoteleuton,  $\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\alpha$  for  $\beta\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$  and  $\rho\omicron\varsigma$  omitted after  $\text{πρὸς}$ , and the omission of  $\tau\eta\varsigma\ \nu\upsilon\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$  after  $\text{φυλακῆς}$  from the same cause. Occasionally, also, there is an omission of a word, a pronoun, or article that is not necessary to the sense, or a transposition of words which makes scarcely any difference.

Thus far the MS. may be said to be more correct than the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., which have many more itacisms and many more mistakes than the Codex Zacynthius.

It may indeed be said, and with some truth, that the value of this MS. is almost superseded by the publication of the Vatican, and still more by the discovery of the Sinaitic MS., for its readings, after all, agree very much with those of these two MSS., which are, at the least, two centuries older. But if the importance of this Codex is once acknowledged and established, it may help to decide on the comparative value of these two earlier MSS.

Now, if we count all the important variations from the *Textus Receptus*, omitting itacisms and other small changes which will not affect the case one way or the other, it will be found that they amount to about three hundred. This may seem a formidable number of variations in a really valuable and early MS. of about a third part of one gospel. It will not, however, seem wonderful to anyone who will take the trouble to count the various readings which appear at the foot of Dr. Scrivener's edition of the Greek Testament, where it will be found that, in the three editions by Lachmann, Tregelles, and Tischendorf, the variation from Stephens' text amount to five or six thousand. The variations are, in fact, of very small importance, but they serve to show that the Codex Zacynthius is descended neither from the Sinaitic nor the Vatican. It is, therefore, an independent witness frequently agreeing with them when they agree together, and sometimes siding with one sometimes with the other, but with a decided preference for the Sinaitic over the other. Moreover, it almost always agrees with the three earliest MSS. when they all agree. We think this Codex proves, if proof were wanted, that the Sinaitic is the most valuable, and the Alexandrian MS. the least valuable, of the three.

NICHOLAS POCCOCK.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE TRANSLATIONS OF SANSKRIT TEXTS.

Oxford: Feb. 10, 1881.

In my review of the *Kāśikā Vṛtti*, published in the ACADEMY of September 25 and October 2, 1880, I gave a short extract from the 39th chapter of I-tsing's *Nan-hai-ki-kwei-kou'en*, containing the titles of several grammatical works which I-tsing knew and studied during his stay in India 673-95 A.D. Most of these titles are much disfigured in their Chinese transliterations, and, with regard to several of them, I was unable to give their Sanskrit equivalents. I have since received some communications on this subject from Mr. S. Beal and from Mr. Kasawara which enable me to restore, at all events, one more name with tolerable certainty. On the second of the so-

called Khilas, which Mr. Kasawara had rendered by Man-ka, I cannot say that I feel satisfied even now. By the side of Ashtadhātu, explained as declension and conjugation, and Unādi, the well-known title of the irregular nominal suffixes, Man-ka could hardly be anything, one would think, but a treatise on the regular nominal suffixes, the so-called Krit. However, Mr. Beal called my attention to a note of Stanislas Julien's in his Index to Hsiouen-thsang, where (vol. iii., p. 514) Men-tse-kia is explained by Mandaka. Hsiouen-thsang mentions Men-tse-kia (vol. i., p. 166) as one of two classes of words, the other class being Unādi. But, though Stanislas Julien tells us that Prof. Spiegel approved of this interpretation, I cannot find any place where Prof. Spiegel has treated of mandaka and traced it back as a technical term to some corresponding *saṅgā* of Sanskrit grammarians. Mr. Kasawara's translation was:—"Man-ka treats of the formation of words by means of combining (a root and suffix, or suffixes). One of many names for tree, for instance, is *vriksha* in Sanskrit (that is to say, the work *vriksha* is made up of *vriksh* and *a*). Thus a name for a thing is formed by mixing the parts together, according to the rules of the book, which consists of more than twenty sentences (or feet of sloka). Unādi is nearly the same as the above, with a few differences, such as what is full in the one is mentioned in brief in the other, and *vice versa*."

Mr. Kasawara now informs me that Man-ka may be meant for *manda*, possibly for *mandaka*, but I do not see that even this would help us much. *Mand* means to adorn, *manda* is used for cream on milk, also for gruel, but all this, even if we admit the meaning of mixing, would not yield us a technical name for the formation of words by means of joining a suffix with a root. At all events, I have never met with *mand*, or any of its derivatives, in that technical sense. I thought at one time that *Manda* might be meant for *Māndūka*, because the *Māndūkeyas* were famous by their grammatical works (see *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature*, p. 146), and one of these might possibly have been used by I-tsing when studying the *Kṛidanta* chapter. But I do not think this likely, even if, as I am told, the Chinese transliteration should admit of it.

But, while we must leave this point unsettled, we are able to identify another title—namely, *Guni* or *Kuni*, given as the name of Patañjali's *Mahābhāṣya*. Mr. Beal informed me that this might be read *Kūni*; and *Kūni*, a general name for commentary as in *Gitakalpa-kūni*, a *Prakrit* commentary on the *Gitakalpasūtra* of the *Gainas*, &c., is more especially the name of Patañjali's commentary, Patañjali himself being called *Kūnikrit*.

There is every reason to hope that a more accurate study of the Buddhist Chinese literature will be of great help in determining the age of a number of Sanskrit works the dates of which are at present floating about between several centuries. And there is another advantage likely to accrue from that study which has not yet been pointed out, and to which I should like to call the attention both of Chinese and Sanskrit scholars.

When we have literal translations of Sanskrit texts, these translations help us, not only to fix the date of the Sanskrit originals, but also to determine the ancient readings of the Sanskrit texts. Of course there are translations and translations, and we know now that the translation of a Life of Buddha ascribed to Kāśyapa Mātanga and Ku-falan (76 A.D.) does not prove, as Stanislas Julien thought, that this was a translation of our *Lalita-vistara* (see *Selected Essays*, vol. ii., p. 191). But when we have to deal with literal translations, some of them so literal or *mot-à-mot* as to defy all rules

of Chinese syntax, then we are able to find out what the Sanskrit text must have been which the Chinese translators tried to render into their language, and we may thus succeed in occasionally correcting the text as handed down to us in Sanskrit MSS.

But here a very curious phenomenon presents itself. There are mistakes in the Sanskrit text of our MSS. which it is easy to correct, particularly when they occur in metrical passages. For instance, in the *Lalita-vistara* (ed. Calc. p. 543, l. 8) we read:

Kakshur anityam adhravam tatha srotagrānam  
gihvāpi,  
Kāya-mana-duḥkhā anātma [api riktasavbhāva-  
sūnyāh.

Here the metre shows clearly that we must omit *gihvāpi* in the first, and *Kāya-mana* in the second, line. They are additions, and very natural additions, to the original text. But when we take Divākara's translation, the *Fang-kwang-ta-kwang-yan-king*, which was made about A.D. 685, we find both *gihvāpi*, "also the tongue," and *Kāya-mana*, "body and mind," reproduced, and we find exactly the same in the far later Tibetan version.

In the same chapter (p. 527), after Upaka had asked Bhagavat how he could bear witness of himself, and claim for himself the names of Arhan and *Gina*, Buddha answers:

Ginā hīmadriṣā gīyā ye prāptā āravakshayam  
Gitā me pāpaka dharmās tenopagino hy aham.

Here the last *pāda* is clearly wrong in metre and matter. There is no such word as *upagina*, and the Pāli version of the same verse (*Mahāvagga*, vol. i., p. 8) shows that the Sanskrit text must have been *tenopaka gino hy aham*, the sense being: "Those who like me have reached the destruction of all frailties are to be known as *Ginas*; all evil dispositions have been conquered by me, therefore, O Upaka, I am a *Gina*, a conqueror."

Here, again, there is no trace of the vocative Upaka, O Upaka! in Divākara's translation; and, whatever the Chinese translator may have had before him, it could hardly have been *tenopaka gino hy aham*.

This shows how little assistance we can hope for from existing Sanskrit MSS. towards a restoration of corrupt passages in the *Lalita-vistara*. There are few Sanskrit MSS. as old as the Tibetan translation; none as old as Divākara's Chinese version. Yet, what seem to be palpable blunders must have existed when these translations were made. What hope, then, is there of our finding a *medela* for these wounds from existing Sanskrit MSS., unless they come from totally different localities, and had branched off from the general stream before the seventh century of our era? F. MAX MÜLLER.

#### BEN JONSON'S COPY OF PRISCIAN.

West Hackney Rectory, N.: Feb. 12, 1881.

I happened the other day to take from the shelves of the library at Merchant Taylors' School a copy of Priscian, and upon the first page found a MS. note which may interest your readers:—

"Sum  
Ben : Ionsonij  
ex dono  
Amicissimi juxta ac  
Eruditissimi viri  
D. Wimberlæi. S.T."

On the margin, in another hand, is the date "1605."

I think there can be little doubt that the writing is that of the dramatist. The book itself is one of much beauty, and the initial letters are illuminated with care and skill. The first page begins with the words, "Juliano Consuli ac

Patricio Priscianus salutem;" and in the latter part of the volume (but many pages from the end) I found the following passage, which may be of some use in determining its date:—

"Volumen prisciani de octo partibus orationis: de constructione; de duodecim carminibus; de accētib; de numeris & pōderibus & mēsu ris FINIT.

"Anno Domini,  
MCCCLXX."

There is neither title-page nor colophon, and I am not sufficiently conversant with the subject to give an opinion as to whether the book belongs to the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

#### CARLYLE AND GOETHE.

Caius College, Cambridge: Feb. 15, 1881.

In his obituary article on Carlyle in your last number, Prof. Dowden points out how Carlyle sought to enlarge the Puritan ideal of goodness in the light of certain words of Goethe—"im Ganzen, Guten, Wahren, resolut zu leben." He does not, however, tell us that the words, as given by Carlyle, are not quite correctly quoted. I think the fact is not without interest, as being significant of the attitude of perhaps more or less unconscious reservation which Carlyle, it is difficult not to believe, held towards his master. We are to strive, according to Goethe (Generalbeichte),

"Uns vom Halben zu entwöhnen,  
Und im Ganzen, Guten, Schönen,  
Resolut zu leben."

If *Wahren* is put in the place of *Schönen*, the rhyme is lost; not to say, to some extent, the complexion of the passage.

C. H. MONRO.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, Feb. 21, 5 p.m. London Institution: "Art among the Ancient Greeks," by Mr. J. E. Hodgson.  
8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Development of Styles," by Mr. G. E. Street.  
8 p.m. Victoria Institute: "Implications of the Stone Age as a Primitive Demarcation between Man and Other Animals," by Dr. J. P. Thompson; "Scientific Facts and the Caves of South Devon," by Mr. J. E. Howard.  
TUESDAY, Feb. 22, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Blood," by Prof. Schüfer.  
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Languages of South Africa," by Mr. Robert Cust.  
8 p.m. Anthropological Institute: "Remarks on Arrow Poisons prepared by Some Tribes of North-American Indians," by Dr. W. J. Hoffman; "The Gauchos of San Jorge, Central Uruguay," by Dr. D. Christison.  
8 p.m. Royal Colonial Institute: "The Union of the Various Portions of British South Africa," by Sir Bartle E. Frere.  
8 p.m. Institution of Civil Engineers: "The Weight and Limiting Dimensions of Girder Bridges," by Mr. Max Am Ende.  
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, 8 p.m. Society of Arts: "River Conservancy," by Mr. C. N. Cresswell.  
8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature: "The Fathers of the English Church Music," by Mr. W. A. Barrett.  
8 p.m. Geological: "The Permian, Triassic, and Liassic Rocks of the Carlisle Basin," by Mr. T. V. Holmes; "On *Astroconia Granti*, a New Lyssakine Hexactinellid from the Silurian Formation of Canada," by Prof. W. J. Sollas.  
THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Drawing-room Music," by Prof. Pauer.  
7 p.m. London Institution: "One Aspect of Colour," by Capt. W. de W. Abney.  
8 p.m. Royal Academy: "Thirteenth-Century Architecture—Italy," by Mr. G. E. Street.  
8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Deep Sea Investigation, and the Apparatus used in it," by Mr. Buchanan.  
8 p.m. Society for the Fine Arts: "Book Decoration," by Mr. J. W. Bradley.  
8 p.m. Society of Telegraph Engineers: "On the Application of Dynamo-Electrical Machines to Railway Rolling Stock," by Lieut. P. Cardew; "The Interference with the Processes of the Manufacture of Wool and Hair from the Development of Electricity during Spinning," by Mr. E. B. Bright.  
FRIDAY, Feb. 25, 8 p.m. Quakett.  
9 p.m. Royal Institution: "Excitability in Plants and Animals," by Prof. J. S. Burdon-Sanderson.  
SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Ancient Egypt," by Mr. R. S. Poole.  
3 p.m. Physical: "An Integrating Machine," by Mr. C. V. Boys; "The Telegraphic Transmission of Pictures of Natural Objects," by Mr. Shelford Bidwell.



## SCIENCE.

*Karls des Grossen Reise nach Jerusalem und Constantinopel.* Hrsg. von Eduard Koschwitz. (Heilbronn: Henninger; London: Trübner.)

THIS volume (the second of a series—*Alt-französische Bibliothek*—issued under the superintendence of Prof. W. Förster) completes, at least for the present, the valuable studies \* on the Old-French poem of the *Voyage de Charlemagne* which Dr. Koschwitz began five years ago, and without the first two of which the present cannot be properly appreciated. Though the poem exists in but one MS. (Brit. Mus. Reg., 16 E. viii.)—an extremely careless copy, by a late thirteenth-century English scribe, in which many old forms are luckily preserved—there are several more or less free translations and altered later versions, of which the most important are the Old-Norse and the Welsh, to testify to its popularity. Its matter is not very agreeable to modern readers, being mainly the generally rough and coarse boasts attributed to Charlemagne and his twelve peers when enjoying the hospitality of an Eastern king, so that the poem offers the strongest contrast to the heroic *Chanson de Roland*; both matter and language, however, derive great interest and importance (besides the charm of difficulty inherent in the late and scanty material) from the fact that the work, which is of only 870 lines, must have been composed before the end of the eleventh century, and from the probability (as shown by Prof. G. Paris) that it was written in Paris, and is consequently the earliest extant monument of the dialect which is now literary French. The present edition is accompanied by an Introduction (revising and supplementing the editor's earlier treatises) on the versions and language of the poem and the mistakes of the MS., as well as by a full Glossary and some notes of Prof. Förster's; the MS. readings and a concordance to the Welsh and Old-Norse versions are given under the text.

Dr. Koschwitz has attempted in his critical text to restore both the words and the language of the original; and, if there is still, as he himself says, much to be done (and, we may add, something to be altered), the very serious difficulties of the task furnish ample explanation and excuse. Without going so far as to say, with Prof. Förster, that the other versions are practically of no value for reconstructing the Old-French text, it must be admitted that they rarely help; and, as the only existing MS. is so very corrupt as to be frequently unintelligible, conjectural emendation is often the sole resource. Almost all the real assistance is that afforded by the investigation of language, metre, and assonances, so to some of the editor's views on these points our criticisms will be chiefly directed; but we must first mention that Dr. Koschwitz, who formerly thought that the extant Old-French text and the Old-Welsh version were more closely related to

one another than to the Scandinavian, now classes the two last apart from the first.

To begin at the foundation: the restored text is based on a collation by Prof. Wülcker of Michel's edition with the MS., and on a fresh facsimile copy of the MS. by Dr. Koch. On comparing their readings (which do not always agree) with our own collation of Michel's text, we find about fifty discrepancies; in the numerous cases in which their readings differ from Michel's, and our own do not, they are doubtless right, and in not a few we have marked our reading as doubtful; but several do not come under either class. Most unfortunately the MS. (a small thick octavo) has been missing at the British Museum since June last, so that recollection is for the present impracticable; we can only hope that it will be found again in course of time, otherwise French scholars will have to deplore the loss of the unique copy of a unique poem, without the consolation of possessing a photographic reproduction to take its place. Some of the differences are unimportant enough, but the two following call for notice (the initials designate the copyist or collator): v. 479 *brulant* M. W. K., *bruiant* (?) N.—the editor restores *brulant*, though this idea seems out of place, whereas the other suits well; and v. 567 *luigne* M. W., *ling'* K., *hug'* N.—if the last is correct (and the word—*Hugue*—fits in well), the restoration *leigne*, a material apparently superfluous for performing the boast, falls to the ground. Respecting the assonances, we think *amist(i)ez* (v. 166) ought to make the line begin the following *ie* stanza, instead of ending an *e* stanza; the word assonates twice in *ie*, so that the existence here of its by-form in *e* is decidedly improbable. The words *prei*, *despeit*, (*præco*, *dēspēctum*, v. 226-27) in an ordinary *ei* assonance (Latin *ē*, *e*) are very suspicious; not only do *liz* (*lit*), *gist* occur in three *i* stanzas, but it is very doubtful whether in any dialect that had *ei*, instead of *i*, for earlier *iei*, this *ei* represented the same sound as the other one.

As to several linguistic features of the restored text, about which we disagree with the editor, he will excuse us if, since the publication of his *Ueberlieferung und Sprache* in 1876, he has, like all of us, silently changed some of the views we criticise. Several of these depend largely on insufficient knowledge of pure phonetics, the physiological formation of sounds; this is especially apparent in the treatment of palatal *l* and *n*, of *u*, *w*, and *v*, and of nasal vowels, where, like many of his countrymen, he seems to think that all these sounds are really identical with those by which a German, learning by ear, would naturally imitate them. Thus Dr. Koschwitz spells *batalie* (*battuālia*) in the same way as *palie* (*pallium*), thinking that the now old-fashioned French palatal *l* (Italian *gli*) is a compound sound, ordinary *l* followed by consonantal *y* (German *j*); whereas it is a simple sound formed by placing the middle (not the point) of the tongue against the roof of the palate, and allowing, as with dental *l*, the breath to escape on each side. The difference comes out very clearly in Early Old French; those words the original vowel of whose last syllable was not *a* take no final *e* if their accented syllable ends in palatal *l*, because the

consonant was simple (*ail* from *allium*, *surcil* from *supercilium*); whereas those which have common *l* followed by consonantal *y* take *e*, because of the difficult consonant-combination (*palie*, *uelie* from *oleum*). Those having *a* in the final syllable must be judged in the same way; thus *filie* (*filiam*), however spelt in Early Old-French documents, always had simple palatal *l*, but *milie* (*milia*) had ordinary *l* followed by *y*. The distinction is carefully observed in the orthography of the Oxford *Roland* (*ill*, *li*), and is very prominent in the later language, words of the first class having palatal *l* (*ail*, *sourcil*, *bataille*, *filie*), while those of the second have ordinary *l* with (what Dr. Koschwitz says never occurs) the *i* attracted into the preceding syllable, and always final *e* (*paille*, *huile*, *mille*). As to *u*, *w*, and *v*, it is obvious that the gutturo-labial consonant *w* (whose difference from the gutturo-labial vowel *u*, as the unaccented element of a diphthong, is generally unimportant) must have preceded the denti-labial *v* in those words where it arises from Latin *kw* (*qv*), a guttural followed by a gutturo-labial; thus *ewe* (or *eue*, *aqua*), *siure* (or *siure*, *sequere*) must be older than *eue*, *siure*. That the latter word had not *v* in Early Old-French is shown by its future being spelt *siurai* or *siurai*, not *siuerai*, in Anglo-French MSS., by English having *sue*, not *sive*, and by its not rhyming on the numerous and common Old-French words in *-ivre*. *Eue* can never have had *v* in ordinary French (the *v* of *évier* is late, and due to the hiatus); the form came out of *aigue*, and went into *éaue* (Picard *iaue*, as *biaus* from *beaus*), the *a* developing after the *è* and before the *w* (*u*), just as it did after *è* and before *l* changing into *u* (*bèaus* from *bels*, *bellōs*). We do not understand how Prof. Förster can maintain (in his notes) that the vowel in *ewe* (as he prints it) was the same as in *feve* from *faba*; he has overlooked that *a* before a guttural becomes *ai*, not *e*, that the word never assonates on *e* = Latin *a*, and that the subsequent development of the two words is altogether different. English, which always has *éé* (close) for French *e* from Latin *a*, when the French accent has not been shifted in English, and *èè* (open) for French *e* from older *ai*, confirms this, the Early Modern-English spelling *eauer* for *ever* (*ewiere*, *agvāriam*) showing clearly that Middle English, and consequently Old French, had *èè*, not *éé*, in this word. The exceptionally early change of *ai* to *è* in *ewe* is probably due to the difficulty of pronouncing *èiue* (*èiue*), the general change of *ai* to *èi* having taken place soon after the *g* of *aigue* was vocalised; those dialects that keep the *g* keep the diphthong as long as in other words. In connexion with this, it is not unimportant to remark that (contrary to Dr. Koschwitz's opinion) *ai* and *ei* before nasals did not become simple *e* (they never were *a*), whether nasalised or not, either in Norman or Parisian, till centuries after the period in question; they always appear in this situation as the diphthong *ei* (*ai*) in Middle English, and even in sixteenth-century French, as abundantly shown by the grammarians, their sound was the diphthong *èi*.

We had marked for comment several details of the Glossary, but have space to notice but one, which concerns English. Old-French

\* *Ueber die Chanson du Voyage de Charlemagne* (in *Romanische Studien*, vol. ii., part i.); *Ueberlieferung und Sprache der Chanson du Voyage de Charlemagne*; *Sechs Bearbeitungen des altfranzösischen Gedichts von Karls des Grossen Reise* (see ACADEMY, vol. xv., p. 222, col. 1).

*aduber* cannot be from "Anglo-Saxon" *dubban*, as this word was imported (with the ceremony) from French into English after the Conquest (first instance, A.D. 1086).

In conclusion, we would only say that our remarks on this valuable and suggestive little work are by no means intended to depreciate it, but to show what a number of difficult and interesting questions it raises, and to aid in solving one or two of them. All Old-French scholars will hope that, in now leaving his task in the hands of Prof. G. Paris, Dr. Koschwitz is far from finally abandoning a subject which he has done so much to elucidate.

HENRY NICOL.

#### OBITUARY.

DR. JOHN JEREMIAH BIGSBY, F.R.S., a well-known writer on palaeozoic fossils, has passed away at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The greater part of his life was spent in Canada and in the United States, and his writings on American geology date back to 1820, when he contributed a paper to *Silliman's Journal*. Dr. Bigsby's best-known works are his *Thesaurus Siluricus*, which appeared in 1868, and his *Thesaurus Devonico-Carboniferus*, published ten years later. The "Bigsby Medal," which he presented to the Geological Society of London a few years ago, was awarded at the anniversary meeting on Friday, the 18th inst., to the French geologist, M. Charles Barrois.

#### CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

*Kant's Critique of Practical Reason and other Works on the Theory of Ethics*, translated by T. K. Abbott, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin (Longmans), is a new and enlarged edition of a previous translation by the same hand. The other works contained in the volume are the *Foundation of the Metaphysic of Ethics* and the first part of *Religion within the Limits of Mere Reason*. Everyone can see the great convenience of having thus brought together the treatises which expound the main principles and bearings of the Kantian moral system. The translation is a piece of good work, which gives in readable English a fair rendering of the original ideas. In one point, indeed, it is better than the original. For in his translation Mr. Abbott has corrected the many clerical errors which here, as elsewhere, trouble the reader of Kant's works in the German editions. When we further state that the book has a second pagination referring to Rosenkranz's text, and that it is introduced by a memoir in which Kant's physical investigations are specially noticed and some criticisms offered on his ethical theory, we have given an outline of the contents of a very useful book, and one far above the customary quality of translators' work.

THE appearance of a sixth edition of Prof. Veitch's translation of the principal works of Descartes on general philosophy bears pleasing evidence of the interest taken in the great Frenchman, and affords the best proof of the value of the translator's work. This new edition differs from its predecessors chiefly in the greater extension given to the introductory essay and the new topics there discussed. After a brief reference to the antecedents of Cartesianism, we have an exposition and a defence of its fundamental principle, followed by some examination of Malebranche and Spinoza. In this examination, where Prof. Veitch seems largely, though without any distinct statement, to track the steps of his colleague, Prof. Caird, in the article "Cartesianism" of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Malebranche

and Spinoza are submitted to the process of a *reductio ad absurdum*. "Spinoza," it is said, "developed Descartes by amending the formula *cogito ergo sum* into *cogito ergo non sum*." Spinoza, indeed, is treated not in himself, but as a type of a class of thinkers opposed to a "psychological school" of which Prof. Veitch constitutes himself the champion. The system of these thinkers is described as subversive of personality, freedom, and morality—"their methods and language" are said to "have neither coherency nor intelligibility;" "their demonstrations are the grossest form of petitory assumption," and "they take refuge in mere assumptive verbalism." Their *corupheus* in later days has been Hegel. On Hegel's logic Prof. Veitch discourses at some length in a tone which may be inferred when we quote his description (*obiter dictum*) of the Philosophy of Nature and of Spirit as "mere manipulations of a harlequin logic." There is undoubtedly a great deal to be said against Hegelianism in general and in its details; but probably language like this is not the best evidence of the critical temper, and even the alleged arrogance of the Hegelians can scarcely excuse it. Some of them, too, may protest against the magisterial decision that "Strauss and Feuerbach are the true consequent Hegelians." It is not quite safe to judge philosophies by their fruits, real or pretended; nor is it the highest method of criticism, though perhaps it proves some rhetorical ingenuity, to confute a theory or proposition by showing that, in the sense in which the critic understands it, it leads to contradiction and absurdity.

MR. RICHARD LOWNDES, the author of *René Descartes: his Life and Meditations—a New Translation of the "Meditationes," with Introduction, Memoir, and Commentary* (F. Norgate), must have been misinformed when he learned that the Scotch translation of Descartes was a scarce book. His somewhat literal translation of the *Meditations* is flanked on one hand by a lengthy Introduction, mostly borrowed from Kuno Fischer's *History of Modern Philosophy*, and by an epilogue on the other. The Introduction contains a full and interesting biography of Descartes; and the concluding commentary traces out, under the various heads of logic, psychology, theology, and nature-philosophy, the main conclusions suggested or established by the Cartesian method of enquiry. Mr. Lowndes has read Descartes under the influence of Kant and of German philosophy; and, by his emphasis on the bearings of Cartesianism in that direction, he may probably have brought English readers to notice points they would otherwise neglect. There is much various and interesting material for thought in his book.

*The Metaphysics of the School*. By Thomas Harper, S.J. (Macmillan.) This book, the author informs us, is the first volume of a work on metaphysics which proposes to present itself to the world under the form of four portly volumes! Its object is to induce the public to concern itself with scholastic teaching. With this end in view, we have offered to us in the first volume an Introduction, consisting of eighty pages of type not too large, in which the author attempts to collect the charges ordinarily brought against scholasticism, and, while professing to refute them, to prejudice the reader in its favour; and, in addition to this Introduction, five hundred and seventy pages of exposition of the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas. The subjects discussed in the present volume are the definition of Metaphysics, Being, the transcendental attributes of Being. We congratulate the author on his courage. It is an enterprise of some magnitude to attempt to interest the public, or even that narrower public "our English students and men of letters," in metaphysics at all; but to go forth cheerfully

to try and interest them in scholastic metaphysics, and above all in four portly volumes of scholastic metaphysics—this affords one of those spectacles in which the gods are said to rejoice. We must excuse ourselves, while this work is incomplete, from saying anything of the general plan on which it is constructed. Nor shall we dwell long on the Preface, in which the author attempts to dispose of the objections to scholasticism which for some centuries past have prevailed against it. *Securus judicat orbis terrarum*. Father Harper would have the verdict against scholasticism reconsidered. In order to this, he collects many of these objections—such, e.g., as that the scholastics adopted a barbarous terminology, that their style was not classical, that their diction was dry and poor. And again, in point of matter, that they converse in questions of matters incomprehensible, that they were wont to dispute, with extremest stretching of the brain, about questions . . . commendable neither by reason of their utility nor of their certitude; that scholasticism carried on its countless philosophical skirmishes with the help of worthless mental abstractions, and the like. These charges Father Harper treats sometimes directly, sometimes after manipulation, and sometimes by mere blank denial. About the main charge against the schoolmen—viz., the habit they show of being more anxious to draw conclusions from premisses than to acquire valuable premisses, and of being, therefore, willing to take many matters on general authority where the general voice is valueless—not regarding it as a charge, but as a merit, he naturally says very little. Little as he says, however, he cannot keep wholly out of sight the old antagonism between the principle of authority and its adversary, the principle of private judgment. Father Harper does not shrink from the expression of a conviction "that the metaphysics of the school does incline the mind towards a belief in the Catholic creed." That may well be; but does he not herein discern an objection to scholasticism in the judgment of the general world more adequate to account for the death which has overtaken it than any or all of those which he has deigned to discuss? It is the modern spirit which has proved fatal to scholasticism, not technical objections merely, such as those which Father Harper has enumerated in his Introduction.

#### NOTES OF TRAVEL.

CAPT. F. M. HUNTER, Assistant Political Resident at Aden, has just published at Bombay (Byculla: Education Society's Press) *A Grammar of the Somali Language*. He has also added a short historical notice and some exercises for beginners, together with vocabularies.

MR. FRED. JEPPE, of Pretoria, has this year resumed the publication (Maritzburg: Davis and Sons) of the *Transvaal Book Almanac and Directory*. The volume includes an historical sketch of the Transvaal, and other matter which at the present moment will be found to possess much interest.

AFTER a silence of several months, Capt. Gallieni has at length been able to communicate with the French authorities on the West Coast of Africa. The last that was heard of his expedition was the attack made upon it in the Bambarra country in May, and a good deal of anxiety has since been felt at the continued absence of news. Capt. Gallieni's letter is dated October 25, but only reached Medina, on the Upper Senegal, at the end of December. He was then in safety at Nango, a village a few miles from Segou-Sikoro, where he had been for some time carrying on negotiations with the Sultan, Ahmadu, who appears at last to have been induced to permit the French to trade



up the Niger to his town. Capt. Gallieni does not speak very positively respecting the return of the expedition, but hopes to be allowed to leave Ahmadu's territory in about two months' time.

ON March 6 of last year we recorded the formation of the first European settlement on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika by the agents of the London Missionary Society. The place chosen was in Uguha, near the native village of Mtowa and to the north of the Lukuga Creek, which had so long been a bone of contention to geographers. Until quite lately nothing had been heard of the missionaries, except from the mention made by Mr. Thomson of his visit to Mtowa on his way to Ujiji, but some of the fruits of their observations have now come to hand in an interesting report on Uguha and its people. In this Mr. Hutley gives us some information regarding the Waguha and their probable origin, their mode of government, houses, recreations, manners and customs, social intercourse, practices in regard to marriage, death, and burial, &c. Though polygamy is said to be almost universal, especially among the chiefs, it would seem that the ordinary Waguha usually content themselves with bigamy. Their modes of salutation are peculiar, and regulated by strict etiquette; but the oddest customs seem to be those which regulate the feeding of a chief. He has his water fetched in a special jar by one of his wives, each taking her turn, and silence is maintained until the solemn operation of water-carrying and cooking has been performed and the great man has had his meal in solitary grandeur in the wife's house. When he has finished, he graciously calls to his wife, who has been standing mute outside, to clear away his dinner-mat!

THERE appears to be some probability of an expedition being sent to search for the remains of the long-lost Leichhardt expedition in the interior of Australia. A handsome reward has been offered; and, if it has no other result, it will bring about a thorough exploration of a wide and unknown tract of country.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

*Relics of the Primitive Inhabitants of Pennsylvania.*—At the base of a cliff of Potsdam sandstone on the River Susquehanna, near the iron-making village of Chick, there is a vaulted recess, or rock-shelter, which had long been tenanted by the old stone-implement workers of the country. Mr. S. Haldeman, having resided in the neighbourhood for forty years, explored the retreat, and has contributed a description of the objects which he thus obtained to the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*. The exploration yielded a large number of stone arrow-heads, knives, scrapers, borers, and hammer-stones, with about three hundred fragments of pottery. The more notable specimens are figured in a series of fourteen quarto plates accompanying the paper.

THE Council of the Royal Astronomical Society have awarded their gold medal to Prof. Axel Moeller, of Lund, for his careful investigations of the motion of Faye's periodical comet; and, at the annual meeting on the 11th inst., the President, Mr. Hind, explained the reasons of the Council's decision. The comet, which was first discovered in November 1843, has since returned five times to perihelion; and Prof. Moeller has proved, by the accuracy of his predictions, how successfully he has traced the path of the comet by his very careful calculations.

DURING the next week the three planets Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn will be seen in the evening sky near one another under exceptionally favourable circumstances. The nearest

distance at which Venus passes Jupiter on February 19 will be nearly three degrees, and the nearest distance at which she passes Saturn on February 27 nearly five degrees, so that the conjunctions between the planets will be by no means close. But the circumstance that these conjunctions occur while Venus is near her greatest elongation from the sun, and that even at the end of twilight the planets have still considerable altitudes above the horizon, renders their present aspect very remarkable. Indeed, it is not known at present how many centuries have elapsed since the three planets were seen together so conspicuously. On the evening of March 3 the moon will join the three planets, and the four bodies will form a constellation the like of which even the youngest child will get no chance of seeing again.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

PROF. EMIL HÜBNER has published a second edition of his *Grundriss zu Vorlesungen über die Lateinische Grammatik*. This useful little book, which corresponds in character to the similar manuals published by the author on the history of Roman literature and the history of classical philology, should be in the hands of all scholars who wish for a clear view of the whole field of Latin grammar and the most important works written upon the subject.

IN the last number of the *Journal of Philology* (vol. ix., No. 18) A. W. Verrall supplements his essay on the supposed word *τομή* by a second on the date of Korax and Tisias, intended to support his view of their relation to Pindar. D. B. Monro, in a paper on "Traces of Different Dialects in the Language of Homer," criticises the statements of Prof. Sayce on the Homeric question. I. Bywater discusses a fragment of Heraclitus preserved by Albertus Magnus. The publication of the late W. G. Clark's notes on Aristophanes is continued. R. Ellis ("On the *Anthologia Latina*") gives an account of a Reims MS. (743 or 739) of the fourteenth century, containing, among other things, a Latin poem, now published in the Latin anthology (Meyer, 262; Riese, 897). Ellis gives the variants of the Reims MS., which are considerable in number, in this piece and in some others, and prints from it some hitherto unpublished poems. He also discusses the date of a poem on Quinterius (1582 in Meyer), which, though rejected by Riese, he inclines to think may, after all, be ancient. Ellis and F. P. Simpson have also notes on Propertius. Notes on Catullus, Horace, and Lucilius are contributed by H. A. J. Munro. J. P. Postgate discusses the genuineness of Tibullus iv. 13. H. F. Pelham contributes an essay on the Roman *curiæ*, and T. H. Dyer writes on the treaty between Rome and Carthage in the First Consulate.

THE *Revue de Philologie* (vol. iv., livr. 4) contains an interesting account by Léon Fontaine of two Montpellier MSS. (ninth and eleventh centuries), containing the moral distiches of Cato, the first of which (*C*) appears to contain some important variants. M. Fontaine argues from internal evidence that this MS. was derived from the same original as those lettered *E*, *Y*, and *S* by Hauthal. Notes on points of grammar are contributed by O. Riemann, on Appian (ii. 82) by Ch. G., and on Varro (L. L. 7, 3) by Havet. The "*Revue des Revues*" gives an account of the philological papers published in 1879 in Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Low Countries, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and Switzerland.

IN the *Archaeologisch-epigraphische Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich* (vol. iv., part ii.) E. Petersen gives the first instalment of an elaborate essay on the various representatives of the three-formed Hekaté. Torma publishes some

new Latin inscriptions from Dacia, with notes on others previously printed in the third volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum*. Böhm gives an account of antiquities found along the Danube from Pancsova to Orsova, and Hoemes of similar discoveries made in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and Domaszewski of an antiquarian tour in Carinthia.

THE *Zeitschrift für die Oesterreichischen Gymnasien* (1880, part ii.) contains notes on Martial by Flach, and contributions by Bösch on the Latin glosses. In the following number Morawski has notes on the declamations attributed to Quintilian, Ludwig on the Greek anthology, and Schenkl on Ausonius.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—(Thursday, Feb. 10.)

HENRY REEVE, Esq., C.B., in the Chair.—Miss Stokes contributed a paper, which was read by the Director, on two fragments of gold-coloured bronze in the Petrie Museum, Dublin. The objects are thin disks, covered with a delicate pattern worked in spiral lines; to one of the disks a conical spike is attached, and the other evidently once had a similar appendage. It has been suggested that these were the horns of a helmet, but the thinness of the metal rendered it improbable that they were warlike decorations. The theory which Miss Stokes put forward was that they were portions of a radiated crown of seven spikes rising from a chaplet of disks, and she exhibited a restoration of the whole crown, and many drawings of similar examples—among others, a figure from the first painted chamber in the catacomb of Prætextatus in the Appian Way; a figure of a "Hera" from the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, from the Vatican Library; the Apollo found by Dr. Schliemann in Ilium Novum; and many coins of Roman emperors and others. The radiated crown was assumed by emperors when arrogating divinity; and for that reason probably, and not as a physical torture, a crown of thorns was placed on the brow of our Lord by the Roman soldiers. The spiral pattern which ornaments the disks is found in Ireland as late as the third century A.D. both on stone monuments and on bone knife-handles.—Mr. Franks said that he was not quite able to accept Miss Stokes' theory, but had no better to propose. The objects were not stamped, as Miss Stokes thought, but cast. The spiral patterns were pre-Christian, and similar to pre-Roman ornament found in England. After Christianity was introduced into Ireland, the spirals were supplanted by the interlaced pattern.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—(Friday, Feb. 11.)

W. R. S. RALSTON, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—The Honorary Secretary read a paper by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrna on "Slavonic Folk-Lore," which chiefly dealt with the parallel between Cornish-British and Slavonic folk-lore.—Mr. Alfred Nutt read a paper on "The Aryan Expulsion and Return Formula in Celtic Folk-Tales and Helden-sage." J. G. von Hahn gave the title of "expulsion and return formula" to a widely spread story, the best examples of which are presented in the mythical adventures of Romulus, Theseus, and Cyrus. He found traces of the formula among every Aryan people but the Celts. Mr. Alfred Nutt showed that the Celtic races had preserved the formula with greater fullness of incident than any other Aryan race. He proved its existence among the Gael in connexion with the two great heroic cycles—that of Cúchulainn and that of Finn and Oisín—and showed that it was still current in the Highlands as a folk-tale. He found fewer traces of the formula among the Kymry. He pointed out, in conclusion, the advantage likely to accrue to comparative mythology from a fuller study of the Celtic mythic tales.

## FINE ART.

## MR. WHISTLER'S PASTELS.

MR. WHISTLER'S exhibition of a couple of score of pastels, which are now on view at the rooms of the Fine Art Society, shows him, perhaps, to greater advantage than has any previous exhibition of his engaging and expressive, if sometimes wayward, art. Of the etchings displayed several weeks ago, some were, as was said at the time in this very journal, distinctly disappointing; others were most agreeable reminiscences of a Venetian mingling of glory and squalor. The pastels, if unequal, are unequal within much narrower limits. Here and there they may be inexpressive; here and there the gold has not been hit; but the arrow has not fallen absurdly wide of it. There are, it is true, two or three nocturnes scarcely better than the oil sketches—the agreeable if insufficient beginnings—familiar under the name of "nocturnes" to the visitor to the Grosvenor Gallery. But feeble and immature performances are quite the exceptions; generally the pastels achieve most thoroughly the success that is proper to them. Here and there the artist, selecting this uncommon medium, has grappled with difficulties which another medium would not have presented; now and again he has courted difficulties in order that his skill might overcome them. Such *tours de force* are interesting, even when they are not legitimate. But, still more frequently, the effect beautifully obtained has been an effect which could hardly have been obtained in any other medium, and Mr. Whistler has obtained it with extraordinary command of a brilliant sketcher's skill. The knowledge of what to select, of what to reject, and then of what to express with especial summariness of treatment has seldom been shown so completely. In his best work here Mr. Whistler has been quite unerring; there is unity in it from beginning to end; the conception was clearly formed, and it has been executed deftly and with uniformity of excellence.

Nor would it be doing quite justice to these fascinating pastels to speak of them as the record of rapid impressions. Venetian nature and Venetian art have really been looked at very closely, as well as with an artist's eye, before so many of their essential characteristics came to be recorded in this swift but penetrating way. It ought not to be necessary to say that the most laborious record of the most deliberate impression would not have achieved this particular success on which Mr. Whistler is now to be congratulated; that, in truth, two qualities, or two sets of qualities, have been of necessity found together—the power to see most sensitively and to record most summarily. Such a combination affords, on its rare appearance, one of the keenest pleasures to be met with by the visitor to picture galleries—a subject has been understood and appreciated to the bottom, and then it has been rendered by such an exercise of skill as is in itself a highly interesting feat.

The artist's intelligence of his subject, and his extreme agility in conveying to us the impression it made on him, being the points for which the present show of pastels is remarkable, we need hardly go so far into detail as to pretend select all the good examples of his skill. The best examples unite a quite Japanese mastery of the art of rightly disposing the masses of shade and of hue with a sense of full rich colour certainly not derived from the art of Japan, and almost new to us in Mr. Whistler's work. That Mr. Whistler could be a refined colourist, we did know before; but hardly that, while keeping his refinement, he could be also so forcible a one. Nobler colour than that evident in *The Red Doorway* has never been attained by such unambitious means and such

speedy labour. And, abundant and glowing as the colour is, it is likewise most subtle. *The Riva, Sunset, Red and Gold*, is one of the most successful examples of a power to reject everything that is superfluous, to select everything that is entirely necessary. Not even in the slightest of the etchings of Rembrandt or the hastiest sketches of David Cox was art more abstract and summary—the scanty lines or the swift blots more significant. A few touches of the pastel in various colours, and somehow the sky is aglow and the water dancing. The thing has been wrought as it were by pure magic. It would, under any circumstances, be agreeable to record the appearance of such brilliant and such learned little designs as these. Perhaps it is especially agreeable to those on whom, some two years ago, there lay the necessity of plainly distinguishing between the excellent work Mr. Whistler had hitherto performed and the affected labours on which he then seemed bent. They have the pleasure of seeing the fulfilment of the hopes then expressed that so adroit and flexible an artist would not remain too obstinately faithful to eccentric error. A reputation first won by original merit, then for a time imperilled by original absurdity, has been now established and confirmed by the beautiful and pregnant designs which charm some of us by the learning, and all of us by the vivacity, of their art.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

## MESSRS. AGNEW'S EXHIBITION.

IT is not likely that Messrs. Agnew's beautiful new galleries in Old Bond Street will soon again contain such a fine collection of English water-colours as is at present on view there. The Turners alone are well worth a visit. Of this master's early style there is a nice little brown drawing of *A Waterfall*; of his Yorkshire series there are *Hardraw Fall*, *Aysgarth Force*, and *High Force, Fall of Tees*. The *Aysgarth* has faded and lost in tone; the others have faded also, but with such unanimity that it is doubtful if they were ever more beautiful than they are now, with their softly glowing ambers and greeny blues; the *Hardraw* is especially lovely. Nor are examples of his later style wanting. There is a large drawing of *Hastings Beach*, interesting from its having been presented by Turner to his physician, Sir Antony Carlyle, instead of a fee; the *Arundel Castle and Town* of the "England and Wales" series; a beautiful but unfinished water-colour of Rotterdam; and two wonderful drawings in body colour on tinted paper like those of the "Rivers of France," which it will be worth while to compare with Mr. Whistler's pastels a few doors off. For those who prefer the homelier art of David Cox, there are some charming little works very representative and choice. Nor are the seniors of these two great artists unrepresented. Of J. Varley and G. Barrett there are good examples; indeed, we have seldom seen a better specimen of the latter's quieter colouring than the *Classical Landscape* on the second screen. Of other deceased English water-colourists Copley Fielding is the best represented. The *Landscape and Cows* (80) is unusually fine in colour and poetical in feeling—praise which may be repeated in respect of the *Lake Scene* (32). The *Arundel* (a very different *Arundel* from that of Turner) and some other smaller examples are all delightful specimens of his refined and gentle brush. By Prout there are but two, but one of these, *Albert Dürer's Well at Nuremberg*, is a masterpiece in its way. The examples of Turner's clever imitator, Pyne, are good and interesting as links between Turner and the "sweetly pretty" chromo-lithographic school which is now disappearing before the force of a reaction towards realism often neither sweet nor pretty.

These epithets, or others equally desirable, can, however, be applied to nearly all the very tastefully selected drawings here. Those who admire the graceful art of Birket Foster will find a very choice little collection of his drawings on the second screen, one side of which is almost entirely occupied by them. On the other there are some wonderful drawings of birds by H. S. Marks, decorative in character, but full of humour—the humour of birds, not of men—beautiful in colour and perfect in manipulation. Here also is a sweet little landscape by Mrs. Allingham, one of the late W. Hunt's miracles of minute imitation, and a vigorous drawing by the late C. B. Leslie of a scene from *Henry IV*. The vigour and humour seem, however, to be somewhat overdone, and the result more like a pantomime than Shakspeare.

Perhaps the most interesting of the figure drawings here is the *Don Juan* of Ford Madox-Brown, rich and iridescent in colour as a seashell, admirably apt in choice of type for the figures, and fine in grouping and expression. It is a true illustration of the purer side of Byron's imagination—the dream without the after-thought, the poetry without the cynicism. It is only a true poet-artist that could thus refine the much-alloyed gold of Byron's *Don Juan*—a work which is really a satire on all poetry. Interesting also, mostly for the rarity of his water-colour work, is Millais' very brilliant little replica of his *Black Brunswicker* (205). Above it hangs a *Head of a Child*, by F. Walker.

Though almost entirely confined to English work, the exhibition contains some water-colours by foreign artists, the most important of which is Edouard Detaille's very accomplished drawing of the *Scots Guards returning from Exercise in Hyde Park*. There are also some pretty tinted drawings of children by Edouard Frère, a fine study by Fortuny, and others which we must leave the reader to discover for himself together with many fine landscapes by living Englishmen which we have omitted. Mr. Keeley-Halswelle, whose well-known skill as a figure-painter and colourist is worthily shown in *A Member of the Conclave* (94), seems to be striking out a very original and strong line for himself as a landscape painter.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

## NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

WE hear that H.R.H. the Marchioness of Lorne has completed a water-colour sketch of Mr. William Lee, the hero of the novel, *A Sailor's Sweetheart*, lashed, as he represents himself, in the top of the water-logged brig in the South Pacific.

THE exhibition of mezzotints which will soon open at the Burlington Fine Arts Club will, we understand, include examples by nearly all the great masters of that method of engraving, from the date of its invention, early in the seventeenth century, to a period of only about forty years ago, when David Lucas executed the more famous of his wonderful reproductions of Constable.

MESSRS. GEORGE WATERSTON AND SONS have now in the press a reproduction of the collection of water-colour drawings of ancient Scottish weapons, ornaments, &c., made by the late James Drummond, R.S.A. At Mr. Drummond's death the collection was acquired by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for their library; and the present volume will have an Introduction, with a series of notices of the several plates, by Mr. Joseph Anderson, custodian of the National Museum of that society. The work will consist of upwards of fifty plates, illustrating, with details, more than 240 objects. It will be issued in folio size, and it is hoped that it may be ready for subscribers within about six months.



THE Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies will hold a meeting at 22 Albemarle Street, on Thursday, February 24, at five p.m., when papers will be read on the Olympian Register, by Prof. Mahaffy; on the Pentathlon, by E. Myers; on an Inscription from Halicarnassus, by Rev. E. L. Hicks; on the Site of Dodona, by the Bishop of Lincoln; and on the Erechtheum, by James Fergusson.

MR. PFOUNDEN wishes us to state that a paper on "Japanese Art, Literature, and the Legends, Poems, &c., depicted on Ancient and Modern Art Work" will be read and discussed, and a large number of illustrations exhibited and explained, at No. 1, Cleveland Row, St. James's, at an early date. Admission only by invitation.

THE annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy opens to the public to-day. The total number of pictures, &c., submitted was nearly three thousand, out of which room has been found for about 1,100. As usual, the exhibition includes some works of eminent English artists which have already been seen at Burlington House. Mr. W. F. Vallance, before an Associate, has been admitted to the rank of full Academician.

MR. BROCK is engaged upon a bust of Sir Charles Hastings, the founder of the British Medical Association, which will be placed in some suitable building in the city of Worcester.

AN official report of the progress made in the German excavations at Olympia since October last appears in the *Reichs-Anzeiger*, February 8. The work done has been chiefly in the nature of completing the previous excavations, and has accordingly been more of a gain to architecture than to sculpture. The floor of the Temple of Zeus has been examined, and the dimensions of the base of the great statue traced out; so also were found the place for the altar under the open roof, details of the roof tiles, and evidence that the paintings by Panaenos, usually supposed to have been executed on three sides of the throne itself, had in reality been painted on three finely faced screens built on three sides of the *impluvium*, the fourth side being occupied by the statue. The treasury of the Sikyonians continues to perplex the authorities. The inscription, they say, is not older than the beginning of the fifth century B.C. The building itself is wholly of the Doric order. But Pausanias says it was built in B.C. 644, and had two brazen chambers, the one in the Doric, the other in the Ionic order. There is no sign of brazen chambers. Much has been discovered on various sites at Olympia to illustrate the early stages of Greek architecture, more particularly the stage of transition from buildings of wood protected and decorated by terracotta to buildings of stone and marble.

THE *Pioneer* (Allahabad) says that, from a recent report on the condition of the great Buddhist *tope* of Sar Nath, near Benares, it appears that the *stupa* is in too far advanced a stage of decay to permit of restoration at any reasonable cost. It has accordingly been decided to abandon the ruin to its inevitable fate, but at the same time to postpone the evil day as far as possible by removing all vegetation from its surface, and by repairing the outer casing in parts. All available details connected with the structure are to be minutely examined and carefully recorded by photography.

MUNKACSY is at present at work on a huge picture representing Christ before Pilate. This is a somewhat unusual subject for the distinguished Hungarian artist to paint; but it is said that he shows in it deep religious feeling. The subject, as might be expected, is not treated in the conventional manner, but is fraught with Munkacsy's powerful individuality. This picture is intended to be exhibited at the next Salon.

A NEW painter has lately been brought to light from out the vast number of the unknown. Dr. W. Bode, one of the conservators of the Berlin Gallery, was examining recently some pictures that had been stowed away in a lumber-room of the building, when he lighted upon one which struck him as remarkable both in style and execution. It was the portrait of Jean Cuspinianus, councillor to Maximilian I., with his wife and two children. Dr. Bode had this work cleaned, and found an inscription at the back stating the painter was named Bernard Strigel, that he was a native of Memmingen, and that he had painted with his left hand the portraits of Maximilian and his family. The portrait referred to is considered by Dr. Bode to be without doubt the fine picture now in the Belvedere at Vienna, of which the painter has hitherto been described as unknown.

AN exhibition of Félix Régamey's water-colour sketches, cartoons, and drawings has recently been held in the offices of the *Vie Moderne* newspaper in the Rue Taitbout, Paris. The artist's work is varied: there are large cartoons, bold and effective; there are mere sketches that seem to consist of a few daring strokes of the pencil, and that yet are specially graphic; there are glimpses of theatrical life in Japan; there are accurately rendered heads of the men, women, and children M. Régamey chanced to notice during his visits to those far-off countries with which his pencil does its utmost to familiarise us. The exhibition is *à propos*, for *Japonisme*, as Charles Blanc terms it, is at its height in France as in England.

THE *Portfolio* is rich in good things this month. In the first place it gives us a delightfully suggestive etching by R. Macbeth, full of pensive sentiment and grace. It is entitled *The Ferry*, and the artist is stated to be engaged on painting this subject for his Academy picture. The etching is but a slight sketch, but it conveys, as other of Mr. Macbeth's etchings have done, the whole poetry of the scene. Mr. Leo Grindon's account of Liverpool reads, it must be owned, somewhat like a guide-book description, especially when compared with Miss Julia Cartwright's pleasant history of the Certosa at Florence, which she begins with a sketch of the life of its founder, Niccolò Acciaiuoli, a very remarkable man of the fourteenth century. Prof. Church also discourses with great knowledge on "Some Italian Embroideries" or lace-work, of which illustrations are given; and a magnificent reproduction by Amand Durand of Marc Antonio's renowned engraving after Raphael of the *Virgin and Child on the Clouds* completes the wealth of the number.

THE *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* somewhat overwhelms us with its ten articles this month. Of these the most important, perhaps, at the present juncture is the first of a series by M. Marius Vachon entitled "Etudes administratives." The first deals, of course, with the Salon question—one more interesting to French than to English readers. M. Alfred Darcel gives an account of the Trésor de la Cathédrale de Reims; M. Paul Lefort continues his history of Velasquez; M. Gruyer gives some interesting particulars respecting Thomas Inghirami, the friend of Leo. X. and several other Popes, a man distinguished for his gifts of oratory and learning, of whom Raphael painted a portrait now in the Pitti Palace at Florence. This portrait, as reproduced in the *Gazette*, does not certainly give the idea of a man of great intellect.

A MUSEUM has just been opened at the Observatory in Paris. It is more especially intended for the display of astronomical instruments, some of which are of historical interest; but, besides these, a collection of pictures, drawings, medals, and photographs all relating to astronomy, as well as a series of portraits and

busts of great astronomers, are offered to view. Some of the portraits are said to have a real art value, being painted by the best French masters.

A SERIES of articles on the "Art and the Artistic Industries of Switzerland" is now appearing in *L'Art*. They are written by M. Rust, and are illustrated by a number of admirable wood-cuts from pictures by Swiss artists.

SOME anxiety is felt in the Paris world of art respecting the fine collection that M. Léopold Double has left behind him, the value of which is estimated at four million francs (£160,000). M. Double was the owner of Falconnet's famous clock, representing the Three Graces; and of the superb Fontenoy vases, manufactured at Sèvres in commemoration of the battle after which they were named. *Connoisseurs* declare that M. Lucien Double, the son of the old man just dead, will not sanction a sale.

THE recent bad weather in Paris has had some effect on the national galleries of the capital. The rooms devoted to the exhibition of the works of Delacroix, Delaroche, and Ingres have been much injured by the accumulation and subsequent melting of the snow; Delacroix' admirable picture representing Dante and Virgil is especially stained and damaged. Similar disasters having occurred last year, the Fine Arts authorities should have been on their guard at the beginning of the present winter.

## THE STAGE.

### MR. BOOTH IN LEAR.

IN the least familiar of all the parts that he has played in London, Mr. Booth has obtained what is perhaps his highest success; and to the interest felt in listening to the gorgeous and pregnant diction of a tragedy too long neglected on the stage there is added the interest of one great performance, powerfully conceived, and executed with sustained excellence. Somewhat slowly has Mr. Booth been winning upon the London public. His Hamlet, though opinions differed about it, won, on the whole, hardly more than the modest triumphs of a *succès d'estime*. Lacking both in that charm of wistful meditation and of electrical passion which Mr. Irving, at his happiest, can bestow upon it, Hamlet in Mr. Booth's hand failed to actually fascinate, and was most thoroughly, though most politely, condemned when it was said to be "scholarly." In Richelieu, again, Mr. Booth came unavoidably to be measured with Mr. Irving. There is more of artifice than of art in the part and in the play, and Mr. Booth was hardly found to possess Mr. Irving's faculty of enlivening dead stage matter with touches half-humorous and wholly realistic. Bertuccio, in *The Fool's Revenge*, enabled some to compare him with Mr. Phelps, but it was with Mr. Phelps in a part which the creator of Sadler's Wells had made his own. The resources of his art were once more—and perhaps more fully than before—seen to be at Mr. Booth's command; but neither play nor part was quite of a kind to aid Mr. Booth to secure in England his proper reputation. Othello helped Mr. Booth's reputation in so far as it showed him intellectually the master of one more great character; but a seeming absence of passion told against the entire success of the performance. In Iago, everything must come from the head—nothing can even seem to come from the heart; and Mr. Booth, having studied Iago, not only with diligence, but with that unflinching judgment which—commonplace gift as it would seem to be—is really one of the most remarkable characteristics of a fine actor, was enabled to give complete form to a highly intellectual conception. The public interest had gradually been growing, and the next effort was eagerly waited for.

An audience must be difficult to satisfy if it is not satisfied with Lear as Mr. Booth plays it. A character, around the interpretation of which there are perhaps less stage traditions than accompany any other capital performance in the Shaksperian repertory, has been sometimes used chiefly as affording occasion for exceptional display of the simulation of this or that quality or sentiment. On the stage, Lear has been too little looked at as a whole. Here there may be an effort to impress by mere violence of imprecation; there, by the exhibition of the horrors of mania. But Mr. Booth is far too sincere an artist to be content with successfully snatching at an occasion for particular effects, and his presentation of Lear is really what it is of course quite obvious that it is intended to be—a profound study of mental condition incident upon old age, and the long habit of authority still half retained when it should be wholly set aside. There is a remark made, albeit playfully, by the Earl of Kent, when he is asked how old he is—that he is “not so young, sir, to love a woman for singing, nor so old to dote on her for anything.” It is pointed, of course, at the affections of Lear, which are at once exaggerated and exacting—the affections of the very old. These Mr. Booth contrives to display, and, better than to display, to suggest. And just as forcibly he indicates the life-long love of authority—the strength of self-will retained when strength of mind is long gone—the general irritability which finds vent in prompt rage over trifling occasions, the rapid change of mood, the sensitiveness of a nature too much bared to all the blows that fall.

It is not by a few subtle and thoughtful touches—it is by a long succession of them—that Lear is thus depicted for us by Mr. Booth. From the first, Lear is seen to be without the sense of the due relations of things, and insanity has been defined as consisting in just this absence of a sense of proportion. As Mr. Booth shows us, it may be his accumulated griefs that lead Lear's insanity to become active—to break into visible mania; but it has been passively existing from the beginning. Of all the subtle touches that show first what Lear has gone through, and then what he has become, it is impossible to take account in a brief notice. Indeed, something of the sense of packed and crowded matter which one has in reading or in any way following the text of this tragedy, in which Shakspeare expressed what had become most mature in his thought and his experience, one cannot help also having as one witnesses this most pregnant performance of the American actor. But to indicate here only one or two of the touches will imply the existence of many, and may set the playgoer to a closeness of observation without which Mr. Booth's best art—which is rarely displayed in the passages seemingly most effective—will appear of little utility. Only a very keen insight into the ways of the insane could have led Mr. Booth to his admirable exhibition of the absence of self-consciousness displayed by Lear in the storm. The thought is entirely a kindly one for the Fool's exposure; Lear is unconscious of his own, and wraps his cloak round the Fool, who has no “greater malady” to render him dull to “the lesser”—dull to “this contentious storm.” Another touch of admirably sympathetic invention is that in the second act, when the Fool is talking glibly and Lear generally listening, but, as Mr. Booth makes clear, in truth deeply pre-occupied—seeing very soon, and sooner than the text indicates, the mistake he has committed in Cordelia's banishment. A rare command of refined facial expression is needed to suggest a track of thought so remote from the present matter. Mr. Booth has such command, and it is constantly and fruitfully exercised. Altogether, his performance of Lear is an illumination of the Shaksperian text.

If criticism be an intellectual light thrown on the subject, Mr. Booth is a Shaksperian critic—a practical critic of the art of Shakspeare.

#### STAGE NOTES.

THE performance of *Macbeth*, now given again at Sadler's Wells, is one with which London audiences are fairly familiar, except as regards the acting of the “title character” by Mr. Charles Warner. Mrs. Crowe's vigorous and thoughtful performance of Lady Macbeth has been seen many times. On the whole, we believe it has gained by the additional experience of the actress. Mr. Vezin plays Macduff, and there could not easily be found a better performance of the part than that which he gives. The Macbeth of Mr. Warner, if it may not be reckoned quite equal to his Othello, is a highly creditable study—his Othello we considered almost the best that had been seen on the contemporary stage. A revival of *Hamlet*, with Mr. Vezin in the great part, is promised as almost immediately forthcoming.

AT the Royalty Theatre the burlesque is now preceded by a little drama of “real life” by Mr. Wallis Mackay, in which the author has been more fortunate in his choice of dialogue than in his choice of story. The “real life” is not always of the most savoury, and now and again its truth is of the kind that is stranger than fiction. The writer is capable of better work. He has put many good things into the mouth of a certain lawyer, characteristically played by Mr. Bighton, one of the best of our character-actors. Miss Kate Lawler represents the heroine with more of vigour than of ease. Generally, we are inclined to think that the piece suffers somewhat by the method of its interpretation.

ACCOUNTS from Paris inform us of the success of a new comic opera by Lecocq, called *Janot*, the words of which are by Meilhac and Halévy. It is said that the *libretto* is as amusing as if it were by Scribe. Probably it is really much more amusing than anything that Scribe ever wrote. The scene is laid in the time of Charles the Tenth. The costumes, which are arranged with scrupulous care, afford occasion for quite a novel display. Mlle. Jeanne Granier plays the hero in a series of masculine dresses; and though there are those who find with respect to her that she is a good deal less refined—not to say more vulgar—than when she made her first bow to the public of Paris, there is, it seems, in the present opera little occasion for anything that is not graceful. Mlle. Desclauzas, who is really a very witty actress—a stout but *piquante* matron, essentially Parisian—assists in the performance.

#### MUSIC.

##### RECENT CONCERTS, ETC.

SCHUBERT's symphony No. 2 in B flat (MS.) was performed at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, where it was produced, “probably for the very first time since its birth,” on October 20, 1877. It was written in 1815, the most prolific year of the composer's life. The symphony is chiefly of historical interest. It shows that Schubert was a diligent student of Haydn and Mozart, and that he was no stranger to Beethoven's works; but there is nothing in it which foreshadows his later style, or that is even equal in interest to the *andante* of the first symphony. The work is scored for an ordinary orchestra, and contains the usual four movements. Herr Ignatz Brüll played his first concerto for pianoforte and orchestra. In 1878 he gave us his second composition of this class, and it did not lead us to expect anything interesting or acceptable in an earlier work. The first concerto is dull, tedious, and common-

place; in fact, we could perceive nothing to render it worthy of a place in a Crystal Palace programme. The concert concluded with the ballet music from Rubenstein's *Nero*. Mr. Herbert Reeves was the vocalist.

A sonata in B flat for piano and violoncello (op. 3) by J. Röntgen was performed for the first time at the last Monday Popular Concert by Mlle. Krebs and Signor Piatti. The composer, only twenty-three years old, is at present a professor at the Amsterdam Musikschule. Among his works are quartets, sonatas, and other pieces. The sonata, containing three movements—*allegro*, *andante*, and *finale*—is written in the style of the Haydn-Mozart period. The various themes are certainly lacking in originality, those of the first two movements especially being very Mendelssohnian in character. Yet the work possesses many admirable qualities, and there is really nothing to object to either in the form, or mode of treatment, for the writing throughout is pleasing, clear, and unpretentious. As the composer is quite young, we may reasonably expect from him works of greater power and individuality; if he only has the ideas, he knows thoroughly well how to express them. The work was played to perfection by the above-named artists. We would also mention an excellent performance of Beethoven's quartet in C minor (op. 18, No. 4), led by Herr Jean Becker. Mlle. Krebs played in her best style three sonatas by Domenico Scarlatti. The concert concluded with Spohr's trio in E minor (op. 119), played by Mlle. Krebs, Herr Becker, and Signor Piatti. The programme-book mentions this trio as the first of three written by Spohr for that combination of instruments. He, however, composed five. Besides the three spoken of, he wrote one in B flat (op. 133) and one in G minor (op. 142).

The 143rd anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians was held on the 10th inst. at St. James's Hall. The Duke of Connaught presided, and Prince Leopold was also present. The Duke in his speech made special mention of Mr. Molineux, who has given a thousand guineas to the charity fund. A large number of distinguished musicians were present; also visitors, among whom were the American Minister, the Greek Minister, Sir F. Leighton, Canon Duckworth, &c.

On the same evening Mr. Harward Turner gave the first of a series of three concerts at the Beethoven Rooms. We shall hope to have another opportunity of noticing the first piece in the programme—viz., Dr. Macfarren's quartet (MS.), No. 6, in G, which was performed by Messrs. Holmes, Gibson, Burnett, and Howell. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

THE Highgate Choral Society announce the performance of Dr. Sullivan's *Martyr of Antioch* at their next concert, to be given on Tuesday, March 1. Mr. Worsley Staniforth is to be the conductor.

#### AGENCIES.

London Agents, Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, 186 Strand, and Messrs. CURTICE & Co., Catherine Street, Strand.

Copies of the ACADEMY can also be obtained every Saturday Morning in EDINBURGH of Mr. MENZIES; in DUBLIN of Messrs. W. H. SMITH and SONS; in MANCHESTER of Mr. J. HEYWOOD. Ten days after date of publication, in NEW YORK, of Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

#### PARIS.

Copies can be obtained in Paris every Saturday morning of M. FOTHERINGHAM, 8 Rue Neuve des Capucines.



## THEATRES.

## CONNAUGHT THEATRE.

Sole Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

To-night, at 8, ROBERT BUCHANAN'S romantic Play,  
**THE NINE DAYS' QUEEN.**  
 "If demonstrations go for anything, Mr. Buchanan's piece, which contains many literary beauties, should run for some time."—*Daily Chronicle*.  
 "Miss Jay's earnest and impressive manner enables her to sway the sympathies of the spectators and give adequate effect to the stirring scene."—*Daily Telegraph*.

## COURT THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILSON BARRETT.

To-night, at 8, an adaptation of the Comedy in five acts,  
**ADRIENNE LECOUREUR.**  
 Messrs. Forbes-Robertson, Beveridge, Lin Hayne, Darley, Doone, &c., and G. W. Anson; Mesdames Modjeska, Emery, Varre, J. Clifford, Garnier, &c., and Mrs. Bernard Beare.  
 Box-office open 11 to 5. Doors open 7.15. Carriages 10.45. No fees.  
 Acting Manager, Mr. H. HERMAN.

## DURRY LANE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

**MOTHER GOOSE.**  
 By E. L. Blanchard. The success of the season.  
 Misses Kate Santley, Ada Blanche, Adelle Blanche, D'Anban, Hewitt, De Vane, Howard, Farquhar, Hogarth, Ridgway, Graham, and Payne; the children of the School of Dancing, under Miss Katti Lanner; Messrs. Arthur Roberts, John D'Anban, James Fawcett, Kinghorn, Ross, Wyatt, Ridley, Abrahams, and Girard; Mesdames Palladio, Percival, Fisher, Evans, Jewella, and Coote.

## FOLLY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. L. TOOLE.

To-night, at 7.30, **HESTER'S MYSTERY.**  
 At 8.15, a new and original Comedy in three acts, by HENRY J. BYRON, called **THE UPPER CRUST.**  
 Messrs. J. L. Toole, John Billington, E. W. Garden, G. Shelton, and E. D. Ward; Misses Lillian Cavalier, Roland Phillips, and Emily Thorne.  
 At 10.15, **ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.**  
 STRICKENS—Mr. J. L. TOOLE.  
 Box-office open from 10 till 5. Prices 1s. to 2s. 3s. No free list. No fees for booking. Doors open at 7.

## GLOBE THEATRE.

Under the direction of Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.

Every evening, a new and original Opera Comique, in three acts, entitled **LA BELLE NORMANDE.**  
 Composed by MM. VASSEUR et GREVE, the libretto by Messrs. A. MALTRY and H. MANSELL. Scenery by Mr. RYAN.  
 Supported by a powerful company.  
 Preceded, at 7.30, by a new Comedietta, by H. WILLIAMSON, entitled **THE GENIUS.**  
 Box-office open daily from 11 till 5.

## NEW SADLER'S WELLS.

(800 yards from the Angel.)

To-night, **MACHETH.**  
 For one week only.  
**MACHETH**—Mr. CHARLES WARNER (his first appearance in this character).  
**MACDUFF**—Mr. HERMANN VEZIN.  
**LADY MACHETH**—Miss BATEMAN.  
 The new scenery by Mr. W. B. Spong. Locke's music will be given by accomplished vocalists.  
 Preceded at 7 by a Farce.  
 Prices from 6d. to 7s. 6d. Doors open at 6.30. No fees.

## OPERA COMIQUE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.

At 8.45, **THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.**  
 A new and original Melodramatic Opera, by Messrs. W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN.  
 Preceded, at 8, by **IN THE SULKS.**  
 By Messrs. FRANK DESPREE and ALFRED CECIL.  
 Messrs. G. Grossmith, Richard Temple, Rutland Barrington, F. Thornton, Edward Lely, Geo. Temple; Mesdames Emilie Petrelli, Jessie Bond, R. Brandram, Gwynne, Barlow, and Alice Barnett. Conductor, Mr. F. Cellier.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.

At 8.30 a new Comedy, in three acts, called **THE COLONEL.**  
 By F. C. BURNAND.  
 Preceded, at 7.45, by a one-act Comedy, by SYDNEY GRUNDY, in **HONOUR BOUND.**  
 Messrs. Coghlan, James Fernandez, W. Herbert, Eric Bayley, Rowland Bostoun, and Edgar Bruce; Mesdames Amy Roselle, Myra Holmes, C. Unwin, Leigh Murray, &c.  
 New scenery by Mr. Bruce Smith.  
 Doors open 7.30. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5.

## PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. WALTER GOOCH.

**MACHETH.**  
 To-night, at 7.45, Shakespeare's Tragedy.  
**KING LEAR.**—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.  
 Specially selected Company. Preceded at 7.15 by the laughable Farce, **THAT BLESSED BABY.**  
 Scenery by Mr. Charles Brooke. Stage Manager, Mr. HARRY JACKSON.  
 Doors open at 6.45. Box-office open daily.

## ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manageress, Miss KATE LAWLER.

To-night, at 7.30, a new and original Drama, by JOE MACKAY, entitled **P.E.G.G.Y.**  
 Mesdames Kate Lawler, Harriet Covey, Amy Crawford, Ruth Francis, Florence Lavender, Clair St. Clare, and Sylvia Grey; Messrs. Edward Nelson, Frank Cooper, H. Kelsey, H. Martel, and Seymour Dallas.  
 New and realistic scenery specially designed and executed by Bruce Smith.  
**DON JUAN, JUNIOR.**, now in the full tide of its success.  
 Musical Director, Herr Max Schrotter. Secretary and Treasurer, Frank Balfour. Acting and General Business Manager for Kate Lawler, CECIL Balfour.

## THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

## WINTER EXHIBITION.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND DECORATIVE DESIGNS, BY LIVING ARTISTS,

NOW OPEN DAILY, 10 to 6.

Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

## GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

## FRY'S

## COCOA

## EXTRACT

Guaranteed Pure Cocoa only. A perfectly pure and delicious beverage, prepared exclusively from choice Cocoa Nibs, with the superfluous oil extracted.

"If properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—*Food, Water, and Air.*—Dr. HASSALL.

"It is strictly pure, and well manufactured in every way."—W. W. STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst, Bristol.

"Pure Cocoa, from which a portion of its oily ingredients has been extracted."—CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Analyst for Dublin.

Try also **FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
 A DELICIOUS PREPARATION.

J. S. FRY &amp; SONS, BRISTOL AND LONDON.

## WILLS'

"WESTWARD HO!" NEW SMOKING MIXTURE.

"When all things were made, none were made better than Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion, a bachelor's Friend, a hungry man's Food, a sad man's Cordial, a wakeful man's Sleep, and a chilly man's Fire. There's no Herb like it under the canopy of heaven."—*Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"*

In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. packets, lined with tinfoil.

W. D. &amp; H. O. WILLS.

## TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—A

fluid combination for Derangement of the Liver, particularly when arising from slight congestion. By gently stimulating the action of the liver, and slightly moving the bowels, the heavy, drowsy feeling, with sensations of fulness, headache, pain beneath the shoulders, and other indications of dyspepsia are removed. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is much safer than calomel or blue pill, and quite as effective for removing bile.—Prepared by J. PEPPEK, 237, Tottenham-court-road, London, whose name must be on the label.—Bottles 2s 9d. and 1s. 6d. each. Sold by all Chemists.

ALL WHO COUGH, SING, OR HAVE COLDS,

Read the following from

S. PEARSALL, Esq., Vicar-Choral Lichfield Cathedral:—

"I am suffering much from this unhealthy season. Send me a few boxes of **DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS**, as they alone afford me relief."

They taste pleasantly.

Sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box by all Chemists.

## PROVIDE AGAINST ACCIDENTS!

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!

A fixed sum in case of Death by Accident, and a Weekly Allowance in the event of Injury, may be secured by a Policy of the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

The Oldest and Largest Company insuring against Accidents of all kinds.

The Rt. Hon. LORD KINNAIRD, Chairman.

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.****PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE, £250,000.**

MODERATE PREMIUMS.

Bonus allowed to Insurers after Five Years.

**£1,630,000****HAS BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION.**

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, and West-end Office, 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Charing-cross, or

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

## PROTECTION FROM FIRE. BRYANT &amp; MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.

ADVANTAGES.

Are not POISONOUS

Are free from SMELL

Are manufactured

Without Phosphorus

Are perfectly harmless

To the Operatives employed

Are very DAMP PROOF

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.

PROTECTION TO HEALTH.

## BRAND &amp; CO'S OWN SAUCE,

SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, and

POTTED MEATS &amp; YORK &amp; GAME PIES.

Also

ESSENCE OF BEEF, BEEF TEA,

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

SPECIALITIES for INVALIDS.

CAUTION—BEWARE of IMITATIONS.

SOLE ADDRESS:—

11, LITTLE STANHOPE STREET, MAYFAIR, W.

## FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS

THROUGHOUT on

MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.

The original, best, and most liberal.

Cash prices.

No extra charge for time given.

Illustrated Priced Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post-free.

F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250, Tottenham-court-road; and 19, 20, and 21, Morwell-street, W.C. Established 1862.

## F. MOEDER begs to announce that the whole

of the above premises have recently been rebuilt, specially adapted for the Furniture Trade, and now form one of the most commodious warehouses in the metropolis.

Bed-room Suites, from £5 6s. to 50 guineas.

Drawing-room Suites, from 49 9s. to 45 guineas.

Dining-room Suites, from £7 7s. to 40 guineas.

And all other goods in great variety.

F. MOEDER, 248, 249, 250, Tottenham-court-road; and 19, 20, and 21, Morwell-street, W.C. Established 1862.

## PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC

Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System.

Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties.

Thoroughly recruits the general bodily health, and induces a proper

healthy condition of the Nervous and Physical Forces.

## DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The Medical Profession for over Forty Years have approved of this pure solution as the **BEST REMEDY** for

*Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.*

And as the safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

## DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

## LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.

Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Restores the Colour to Gray Hair in a few days. The best, safest, and cheapest. Quite equal to expensive ones. Sold by Chemists and Hairdressers.

# MESSRS. RIVINGTON'S NEW LIST.

Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

**THOUGHTS on PRESENT CHURCH TROUBLES,**  
Occurring in Four Sermons preached in St. Paul's Cathedral in December, 1880. With a Preface. By H. P. LIDDON, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's and Ireland Professor at Oxford.

New and Cheaper Edition, small 8vo, paper cover, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s. 6d.

**SOME ELEMENTS of RELIGION. Lent Lectures.**  
By H. P. LIDDON, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's and Ireland Professor at Oxford.

Third Edition, crown 8vo, 6s.

**AFTER DEATH: an Examination of Primitive Times**  
respecting the State of the Faithful Dead, and their Relationship to the Living. By HERBERT MORTIMER LUCKOCK, D.D., Canon of Ely, Principal of the Theological College, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop.

Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged, crown 8vo, 6s. 6d.

**EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT. Lectures delivered**  
at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on the Six First Sundays after Trinity, in the Year 1880. With Three Dissertations on Kindred Topics. By EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

2 vols., crown 8vo, 16s., or separately, 8s. each.

**THE COLLECTS of the DAY: an Exposition, Critical**  
and Devotional, of the Collects appointed at the Communion. With Preliminary Essays on their Structure, Sources, and General Character; and Appendices containing Expositions of the Discarded Collects of the First Prayer-Book of 1549, and of the Collects of Morning and Evening Prayer. By EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D.D., Dean of Norwich.

Vol. I. (432 pp.) ADVENT to WHITSUN DAY.

Vol. II. (516 pp.) TRINITY SUNDAY to ALL SAINTS' DAY.

Fifth Edition, crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**EIGHT LECTURES on the MIRACLES: being the**  
Bampton Lectures for 1865. By J. B. MOZLEY, D.D., late Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Divinity, Oxford.

Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**SERMONS, Parochial and Occasional. By J. B.**  
MOZLEY, D.D., late Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Divinity, Oxford.

8vo, 10s. 6d.

**THE ORGANISATION of the EARLY CHRISTIAN**  
CHURCHES. Being the Bampton Lectures for 1880. By EDWIN HATCH, M.A., Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, and Grinfield Lecturer in the Septuagint, Oxford.

Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**SOME HELPS for SCHOOL LIFE: Sermons preached**  
at Clifton College, 1862-1879. By the Rev. J. PERCIVAL, M.A., LL.D., President of Trinity College, Oxford, and late Head-Master of Clifton College.

Crown 8vo, 5s.

**SELECTION, adapted to the SEASONS of the**  
ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR, from the "Parochial and Plain Sermons" of JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, B.D., sometime Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford. Edited by the Rev. W. J. COPELAND, B.D., Rector of Farnham, Essex.

Third Edition, with Appendix, small 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**LIBER PRECUM PUBLICARUM ECCLESIAE**  
ANGLICANAE. A GULIELMO BRIGHT, S.T.P., Aedis Christi apud Oxon. Canonico, et PETRO GOLDSMITH MEDD, A.M., Collegii Universitatis apud Oxon. Socio Seniore, Latine redditus.

Small 8vo, 6s.

**THE FIRST BOOK of COMMON PRAYER of**  
EDWARD VI. and the ORDINAL of 1549. Together with the Order of the Communion, 1548. Reprinted entire. Edited by the Rev. HENRY BASKERVILLE WALTON, M.A. With Introduction by the Rev. PETER GOLDSMITH MEDD, M.A., Rector of North Cerney, Hon. Canon of St. Albans.

Second Edition, imp. 8vo, 42s.; half-morocco, £2 12s. 6d.

**DICTIONARY of DOCTRINAL and HISTORICAL**  
THEOLOGY. By Various Writers. Edited by J. H. BLUNT, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Beverstone, Gloucestershire.

"We know no book of its size and bulk which supplies the information here given at all, far less which supplies it in an arrangement so accessible, with a completeness of information so thorough, and with an ability in the treatment of profound subjects so great."

*Guardian.*

"It is not often that a work of so comprehensive and as profound a nature is marked to the very end by so many signs of wide and careful research, sound criticism, and well-founded and well-expressed belief."—*Standard.*

BY THE SAME EDITOR.

Imp. 8vo, 36s.; half-morocco, £2 8s.

**DICTIONARY of SECTS, HERESIES, ECCLESIASTICAL PARTIES, and SCHOOLS of RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.** By Various Writers.

"We doubt not that the 'Dictionary' will prove a useful work of reference; and it may claim to give, in reasonable compass, a mass of information respecting many religious schools knowledge of which could previously only be acquired from amid a host of literature. The articles are written with great fairness, and in many cases display careful, scholarly work."—*Athenaeum.*

"A very comprehensive and bold undertaking, and is certainly executed with a sufficient amount of ability and knowledge to entitle the book to rank very high in point of utility."

*Guardian.*

"After all deductions, it is the fullest and most trustworthy book of the kind that we possess. The quantity of information it presents in a convenient and accessible form is enormous; and, having once appeared, it becomes indispensable to the theological student."

*Church Times.*

Seventh Edition, imp. 8vo, 36s.; half-morocco, £2 8s.

**THE ANNOTATED BOOK of COMMON PRAYER:**  
being an Historical, Ritual, and Theological Commentary on the Devotional System of the Church of England. By the Same Editor.

[This large Edition contains the Latin and Greek Originals, together with Technical Ritual Annotations, Marginal References, &c., which are necessarily omitted for want of room in the Compendious Edition.]

"Whether as, historically, showing how the Prayer-Book came to be what it is; or ritually, how it designs itself to be rendered from word into act; or theologically, as exhibiting the relation between doctrine and worship on which it is framed, the book amasses a world of information, carefully digested, and errs commonly, if at all, on the side of excess."—*Guardian.*

Crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.; half-morocco, 16s.; morocco limp, 17s. 6d.

**THE COMPENDIOUS EDITION of the ANNOTATED**  
BOOK of COMMON PRAYER; forming a Concise Commentary on the Devotional System of the Church of England. By the Same Editor.

"This is a compendious edition of the author's well-known and masterly work on the subject. It will be found extremely useful to all Churchmen."—*Standard.*

"We hope that the new issue will obtain a wide circulation, as it will tend to advance that intelligent appreciation of the Prayer-Book which all faithful English Church people of education ought to have at the present time."—*Church Times.*

3 vols., demy 4to, with Maps, &amp;c.

**THE ANNOTATED BIBLE: being a Household**  
Commentary upon the Holy Scriptures, comprehending the Results of Modern Discovery and Criticism. By the Same Editor.

Vol. I. (668 pages).—Containing the GENERAL INTRODUCTION, with Text and Annotations on the Books from GENESIS to ESTHER. 31s. 6d.

Vol. II. (720 pages).—Completing the OLD TESTAMENT and APOCRYPHA. 31s. 6d.

Vol. III.—Containing the NEW TESTAMENT and GENERAL INDEX.

*[In the press.]*

"Mr. Blunt's 'Annotated Bible' is marked by the author's usual unstinted industry and wide range of reading. Its purpose is to 'provide for educated readers, as distinguished from laborious students,' a sufficient aid towards understanding the Scriptures from an intellectual point of view. . . . There is a harmony and consistency in the annotations, introductions, excursions, &c., which is hardly in any other way to be hoped for, and, what is quite as important in a work of this nature, a condensation is obtained which would not be otherwise possible. . . . There results a unity, a directness, and a conciseness of treatment which greatly enhance the clearness and vigour of the work. Mr. Blunt has, as might be expected from so experienced and business-like a compiler, paid great attention to the minor accessories which so greatly add to the convenience and usefulness of a commentary. The marginal notes and references have been thoroughly revised and improved; chronological and other tables have been anxiously introduced wherever they could prove useful; maps and diagrams have been employed also with freedom."—*Guardian.*

New Edition, small 8vo, 3s. 6d.

**HOUSEHOLD THEOLOGY: a Handbook of Religious**  
Information respecting the Holy Bible, the Prayer-Book, the Church, the Ministry, Divine Worship, the Creeds, &c., &c. By J. H. BLUNT, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Beverstone, Gloucestershire.

New Edition, crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

**DIRECTORIUM PASTORALE: the Principles and**  
Practice of Pastoral Work in the Church of England. By the Same Author.

Fourth Edition, 8vo, 16s.

**THE REFORMATION of the CHURCH of ENGLAND:**  
its History, Principles, and Results. A.D. 1514—1547. By the Same Author.

LONDON: RIVINGTONS, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.